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ESSAYS

ON THE TREATMENT OF

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY,

BY

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THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

SUPPLEMENT No. 5,

1884.

PREFACE.

THIS little volume has been compiled for the purpose of giving practitioners a small, yet reliable *pocket-assistant* for the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. It is not intended to be a substitute for the most excellent work of Dr. Bell, which treats of these troubles in a masterly manner, but rather as a complementary volume, treating the subjects from another standpoint.

This present volume consists of two parts. The first comprises essays on the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery; the second, a full, complete and reliable repertory. The essays, revised for this volume, are from the pen of Dr P. P. Wells; their purpose is twofold, both to give therapeutic information on these complaints, and better yet, at the same time, to illustrate the *method of homœopathic prescribing*.

The repertory part has been compiled only from the best sources, among which we may mention: Bell on *Diarrhœa*, Ad. Lippe's *Text-Book*, Hering's *Condensed Materia Medica*, Allen's *Encyclopædia*, Joslin on *Cholera*, C. Lippe's *Repertory*.

E. J. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

By the term *diarrhœa*, it is intended to express in one word the following group:

Frequent discharges from the intestines of feculent, secreted, or undigested matter. It may be of either alone or of either two or all of them mixed. We propose in this paper a brief analysis of these affections, in order to their more ready **homœopathic treatment**.

In order to do this, we observe that these frequent discharges are further diversified by the following peculiarities, which are important to be noted in the selection of a remedy for their cure. They are *painful* or *painless*. The secreted discharges are *mucous*, *serous*, or *purulent*. These and the feculent are further characterized by difference of *color*, as *black*, *brown*, *gray*, *green*, *red*, *white*, and *yellow*; and by difference of odor, as of *spoiled eggs*, *putrid*, *acid*, etc.; and also by difference of time and circumstance by which the affection is either excited or aggravated.

Painful: The first element of the above analysis, the painful diarrhœas, are related to curative drugs by this quality in different degrees; *i. e.*, some drugs produce diarrhœas with intense pain, others with less severe, and others again with pains still more moderate. These distinctions are to be noted in selecting the curative drugs. (1.) Thus, for those with severest pains we have *Ars.*, *Coloc.*, *Jalap.*, *Rheum.*, *Rhus*, *Senna*. (2.) For the second class, *Bry.*, *Carb-v.*, *Caps.*, *Cham.*,

Dule., Mere., Nux-v., Petr., Puls., Sulph., and Verat. (3) For the less painful, Agar., Aur-mur., Anac., Asaf., Asar., Spig.

Painless: The painless diarrhœas are treated to drugs also in different degrees, *i. e.*, some medicines are more and some less characterized by them, and so are more or less frequently required for their cure. There cannot be, as in the previous class, degrees of this peculiarity, but only a difference in the degrees of tendency of the drugs to produce this kind of affection. In the first rank we may place Ars., Ferr., Hyos., Lye., Phos., Ph-ac, Stann. Second, Bell., Cham., Chel., Chin., Op., Plat., Sulph. Third, Bor., Box., Calc., Carb. an., Cocc., Dule., Graph., Hell., Ign., Laur., Mag-e., Mere., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Secale, Verat., Zinc.

Character of the pain: In a given case to be prescribed for, it is ascertained to be painful or painless, and after reference to the list of drugs and to their classes, as above, how are we to determine the one required for the cure? By the continuance of the analysis to the other elements of the case. And, first, consider the character of the pain: and, second, the locality of it. Pains with the diarrhœa may be burning, cutting, constricting, pressing, dull, excoriating, etc. Diarrhœas with *burning* pains, Ars. and its cognates. But Ars. will not cure all cases with such pains. Neither is it always the best remedy for some cases which perchance it may cure ultimately. If, for example, the *burning* be confined to the lower part of the rectum, and is accompanied by throbbing and sense of excoriation, with pain in the back, continuing after the evacuation, Capsicum is the remedy, and Arsenic will probably fail to relieve. This very familiar example is

given to show the necessity of carrying the analysis of the leading features of cases forward to all their relations if we would secure the best possible results of our prescriptions with certainty. We can never neglect this with safety to our patient or with honesty of practice.

With *cutting* pains, Coloc. and its cognates. With Coloc. the pain is relieved by the evacuations, is very sharp, doubles the patient up, is accompanied with outeries, and often with slight nausea; the pains are more paroxysmal than with Ars., which in relation to cuttings in the intestines it much resembles, and are rather of a neuralgic than inflammatory character. With *constricting* pains, Plumb. and its cognates. With this remedy and also with Podophyllum there is not only a sense of constriction, but a real retraction of the parieties of the abdomen. With *pressing* or *squeezing* pains, Nux-v. and its cognates. With this remedy the pressure is more in the upper part of the abdomen and sides. With pain like *erecution*, Sulphur and its cognates, as Ars., Bell., Nux-v., etc.

Locality of the pain: The *locality* of the pain is important in this investigation. Different drugs affect different portions of the alimentary track painfully. Some, as Senna and Jalap., attack the upper portion, or the small intestines chiefly; others, as Aloes, Nux-v., Caps., Merc., the larger; while still others, as Ars., Coleh., Verat., etc., affect the whole track. A careful attention to the pathogenesis of the drugs will enable the student to ascertain the peculiar local action of each, and to avail himself of this knowledge in his attempts at specific cures of diarrhœas. This study he cannot omit, if he is ambitious of the best success in his practice. Whether the reme-

dies named above or either of their cognates are to be selected in a given case, is to be decided after having reference to the above peculiarities of the pain, by consideration of the remaining elements of the analysis. And of these, the next to be considered is the character of the expelled contents of the intestines. They may be *feculent*, *mucous*, *serous*, or *purulent*.

Character of Stools.

Feculent diarrhœas we have Aloes, Podo., and Rheum.

Aloes has both yellow and brown color.

Podo. yellow and dark green. The diarrhœas of this remedy are often accompanied by *prolapsus ani*, especially in children, and for this complication it is one of our best remedies. *Rheum*—Feces mixed with green slime.

Mucous diarrhœas may be *brown*, *green*, *red*, *white*, or *yellow*.

Brown: For these we have Ars. and Nux-v., the Ars. being characterized by a mixture of mucus and feces; that of Nux-v. is brown, offensive, and slimy.

Green mucus has Ars., Am-m., Canth., Castor., Laur., Mag-c., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Rheum, and Tabac.

The practitioner will use great caution in prescribing for this class of diarrhœas, in his search into the constitutional and related symptoms of his cases, if he would avoid disappointment and doing his work twice or thrice over. This is especially to be observed in the case of the two remedies in the class more frequently prescribed than any others, viz. : Ars. and Merc. The habit of hasty, and therefore careless, prescribing, so easily contracted and so common, may be a suffi-

cient apology for saying that cases requiring either of these drugs will certainly disclose other and characteristic symptoms of the one to be selected if the examination be diligent, careful, and intelligent. This is not only true of *Ars.* and *Merc.*, but of each of the other members of the class, and the observation may be extended to every other symptom of every other class of this disease. No case is made up of one symptom, however marked or important, and it is not unfrequent that the controlling characteristic of a case—that element more decisive than any other of the selection of the curative drug—is just that which carelessness and haste are very likely to overlook. These observations are made in connection with the two named remedies, because failure with them, in this class of diarrhœas, is too common.

Red: Diarrhœas of *red mucus* are related to *Merc.*, *Rhus*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.* The distinction of these four remedies in their application to *red mucous* diarrhœas is not difficult. *Merc.* has plain red mucus, with the characteristic pain and tenesmus of Mercurial diarrhœas; *Rhus* has a mixture of blood and slime, with red and yellow mucus, and all rather thin; *Sil.* has red mucus *with the stool* of which it may or may not constitute the major part; *Sulph.* has red mucus *with fever*, loss of appetite, and cutting pains in the bowels.

White mucous diarrhœa has *Cham.*, *Dule.*, *Phos.*, *Podo.*, *Puls.*

After a proper consideration of the general symptoms, if there be doubt as to which of these medicines is required for a given case, it may help to remember that the affection requiring *Cham.* is painful, and is more frequent in the affections of childhood than of adult life. That

for Dule. is attended with prostration of strength ; with Puls. the mucus is *acid* ; with Podo. the diarrhœa occurs for the most part mornings or forenoons, the pains in the abdomen and back are worse *during* the evacuation and continue *after*. The discharges are excited by eating and drinking. With Puls. the pain is *before* the evacuation, is likely to be attended with much rumbling of the bowels, and the peculiar disposition of mind so characteristic of this drug.

Yellow mucus has Dule., Podo., Rhus, Sul-ac.

Dule. is especially indicated where the color of the slimy stools frequently alternates between green, white, and yellow, and the desire to evacuate is attended with *nausea*, or where the attack is the result of *chill*. Podo. is called for when the yellow color is *dark* and the evacuation has the *odor of carrion* ; with Rhus the stool is *mixed* sometimes with *blood* or *red slime*, or consists of bilious-looking matter, and all *very thin*. In Sul-ac. the stools are like chopped mucus, saffron yellow and stringy. The above examples of the first step in the analysis of the evacuations in diarrhœa are given not as instances of the completed process in this first step, but only as illustrative of the mode of procedure in relation to the two elements of *nature* and *color*. It is not enough that the discharge be *mucus*, nor that it be also *green* or *yellow*, to decide the choice of the curative. We must know more, even *all* the peculiarities of the evacuations, and much more than this, as will be seen as we advance.

Watery diarrhœas, which are found to be *black*, *green*, *gray*, *yellow* ; and nearly allied to these are the *brown fluid* and *black fluid*.

Black watery diarrhœas have Ars. and Chin. At this point these remedies are in close resem-

blance; so near that from the *black water* alone, no man can tell whether the one or the other is required. But a careful consideration of the other elements will render the selection easy. As a general truth, the prominent effects produced by Ars. are characterized by *violence*, and, among them, this is eminent in its effects on the alimentary canal. Now, the difference between these members of this class of diarrhoeas which decides the choice of the remedy between Ars. and Chin. is in the violence of the symptoms to be considered. The pain, burning, restlessness, prostration, cold sweating, etc., are all greater in cases requiring Ars.

Black fluid diarrhoeas have Stann. and Ars.; the latter burns like fire.

Brown fluid have Arn., Asaf., Graph., Mag-e., Nux-v., Psor., Squil. The discharge which in this class is peculiar to Arn. resembles yeast or lees of beer. In Asaf. the evacuation is *extremely* and *nauseatingly* offensive. In Graph. it is in part made up of half digested substances, and of insupportable fœtor. Mag-e. has a *liver-brown* colored discharge, with tenesmus, followed by burning in the anus. It is characteristic of this and all the varieties of diarrhoea produced by Nux-v. that the evacuations are *small in quantity*, they are more frequent in the morning and after eating, and are for the most part accompanied by tenesmus and pain in the *back* of a *drawing* character. In this variety there is also smarting and burning in the anus. In Psor. it is *dark brown*, very thin, and offensive. In Squil. it is *dark brown* or even *black*, slimy, very offensive, and *ejected in frothy bubbles*, with flatulence, and sometimes with ascarides and whitish shreds.

Green watery diarrhoeas are met by Cham,

Grat., Mag-c., and Sul-ac. It may not be out of place to remark here, in relation to this class of the affections under consideration, that it is perhaps more frequently misunderstood, and, therefore, more frequently wrongly treated than any other. Much of the disappointment necessarily consequent on such a course may be avoided by remembering, in the first place, the too often overlooked, but vastly important, necessity of making the *first* prescription a *right* one; and in the second, that Ars. does *not* cure this variety of diarrhœas. If there be any exception to this, they are cases where the remedy accomplishes the result by virtue of its characteristic relationship to the *constitutional* symptoms of the case. Of this we may have more to say hereafter. It has not been an unfrequent experience of the writer to see cases of this variety of diarrhœa, in consultation, and among them, the most intractable to treatment have been those which had Ars. as their *first* medicament. That this has often proved a serious embarrassment to the subsequent successful management of these cases he has no doubt. The frequency of this false prescription is, perhaps, explained by the force of habit. Ars. cures so many forms of diarrhœa that the frequent demand for its use creates a kind of *habit* of prescribing it. Against this we protest.

The cases for Cham. are for the most part those of early childhood, during the process of teething, and from taking cold. The green, watery passages are often mixed with feces and mucus. The *green* and *frothy* evacuations of Grat. may be watery or thin fluid or slimy. It is a remedy worthy of more attention, in diarrhœas, than it has generally received, especially with those of

children, in the summer season. Those of *Mag-e*, are preceded by pinching pains in the bowels, especially in the right side, with distended abdomen, and mostly in the forenoon, and may be both sour smelling and frothy. *Sul-ac.* is frequently the right remedy in this variety of diarrhoea. In the absence of the characteristic signs of the other medicines, it may be given in preference, and especially if there be great prostration of strength with irascibility of temper.

Yellow watery diarrhoeas are met by *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Grat.*, *Hyos.* They may be found in the pathogenesis of a few other drugs, but the four above named are the principal remedies, and rightly used will succeed with most of these cases. Here, as in the *brown* variety, *Ars.* and *Chin.* are near together. Both have attacks more frequent at night and after eating and drinking, with great prostration. But *Ars.* has tenesmus, *Chin.* has not. *Ars.* has thirst with diarrhoea, *Chin.* has not. *Ars.* has a painful constriction above the anus, extending to the loins. With *Ars.* in this variety, the discharges are *small*, while in many others they are copious. But if, as is not at all unlikely, the peculiar and distressing *restlessness* so characteristic of *Ars.* be present in any case, there need be no hesitation in the choice between the two drugs. The yellow watery diarrhoea of *Grat.* is painful, copious, and frequent, preceded by rumblings and cuttings in the abdomen, and nausea. The pain is not relieved by the evacuation, but is by the escape of flatulence. Opposed to this is *Hyos.*, which has similar discharges, *without pain*, often involuntary, and unnoticed in the bed, and is wanting in the extreme offensiveness of those of *Ars.* and *Chin.* It is so like one form of diarrhoea frequent in abdominal typhus

that the most careless can hardly overlook it as a remedy of prime importance in this most dangerous malady. In such cases the choice will probably be between Ars., Chin., and Hyos. In Ars. the evacuations are *small*, and perhaps painful, burning, and offensive. In Chin. they are more copious, and in the elements common to the two, less in degree, and Chin. lacks the restlessness already spoken of; while Hyos. is almost the opposite of both in all, except that the three have in common the yellow, watery discharge. In this form of typhus, if the general symptoms, and especially those of the intelligence, delirium, etc., are like those of Hyos., this remedy should certainly be given, and not *soon* changed for *any* other, but for the strongest reasons. To the above may be added Thuja as worthy of attention in these diarrhœas, especially when copious, with gurgling, like that when a full vessel discharges its contents from the bung-hole, great prostration, short and difficult breathing, anxiety, intermittent pulse, pressing pain in the back, opposite the epigastrium, and rapid emaciation.

Gray or whitish, watery diarrhœas have Castor., Mere., Phos., and Ph-ac.

Castor. preceded by rumblings, gurglings, croakings, with pinchings and cuttings in the bowels, for the most part in the evening and night; Mere. with cutting and tenesmus; Phos. with great exhaustion and Ph-ac. with little or none.

Purulent stools: Purulent diarrhœas are met by Ars., Bell., Cale., Canth., Chin., Cocc., Kali, Lach., Lye., Mere., Puls., Sep., Sil., and Sulph., and some others. The most important of these, in this class, are Ars., Canth., Lach., Lye., Mere., Puls., Sulph. With Ars. there is a mixture of *blood* and *pus*. Lach. has also mixed pus and

blood with gnawing, shooting, cutting pain in a hard swelling in the abdomen. Mere *chill between*, and flashing heat *during*, the stools. Tenesmus characterizes most diarrhoeas by this drug, and there is also great uneasiness *before* the stool, and with many cold perspiration *on the face*, anxiety and trembling *before*, and heart-burn and bitter eructations *after* the stool. The pains, especially those in the back, and tenesmus are continued *after* the stool. Sulph. has mixed blood, mucus and pus, and the blood is likely to be in streaks. The above brief analysis of the *nature* and *color* of the evacuations in these different examples of diarrhoea is given only as an illustration of the method of proceeding in the first step of an attempt at making a specific prescription.

Odor: This may be either simply offensive, or it may be characterized by a specific quality, capable of more specific designation. Of those diarrhoeas, which are simply offensive, some are more and others less so. Those in which this characteristic is most intense are met by Ars., Asaf., Carbo-v., Graph., Puls., Secale, Sil. and Sulph. Ars. is characterized as like *stinking ulcers* and as putrid. Asaf. as brown and *disgustingly offensive*. Carb-v. like *putrid flesh*. Graph. is light or brown colored, half digested, thin, and intensely stinking. Secale has extremely offensive, colliquative diarrhoeas. Sil. *small*, liquid, *putrid*. Sulph., on the contrary, is copious and putrid. All the secretions, under the action of Sulph., are likely to become offensive in the odor. The same is true of the *carbons*. The class of diarrhoeas which are less offensive are met by Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Dule., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Podo., Squil., Staph., Stram. Bry., like spoiled cheese; Calc. and Cham. like *putrid eggs*, that of

Cham. being *hot* and *excoriating*. Nitr-ac., putrid, with putrid flatulence. Nux-v., putrid. Podo., putrid, dark, yellow slime. Squil., brown slime expelled in bubbles.

Acid smelling have Calc., Cham., Graph., Mag-c., Merc., Rheum, Sep., Sulph. Of these, Calc. and Cham. belong especially to the diarrhoeas of children. That of Graph. is accompanied by burning in the rectum. Mag-c., different varieties of diarrhoea of children. Rheum has papescent, acid evacuations, with shuddering, and followed by renewed inclinations and gripings in the bowels. Sep. acid and green, with children.

Frothy diarrhoeas have for their cure Calc., Canth., Coloc., Mag-c., Merc., Podo., Rhus, Sulph., and Sul-ac. With Calc. the evacuations are involuntary. Canth., liquid, feculent. Coloc., thin, yellow, and moldy smelling. Mag-c., green and frothy. Merc., dark green. Opium, has fluid, frothy evacuations, with itching burning of the anus and tenesmus. Podo., frothy and slimy. Rhus, thin, yellow, odorless, painless, and involuntary. Sulph., nights, and with tenesmus. Sul-ac., with burning in the rectum.

Involuntary diarrhoeas have Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Colch., Ferr., Hell., Hyos., Lach., Mur-ac., Nat-m, Nux-v., Phos., Ph-ac., Rhus, Secale, Staph., Sulph., Verat. Of these the most frequently called for are: Ars., with this remedy the evacuation is both involuntary and *unnoticed*. Chin., it is thin, yellowish, and slimy. Phos., Ph-ac., it is pappy, bright yellow, and is passed with a sensation as if wind were about to escape (*Allox*). Verat has also this last peculiarity of unnoticed evacuation with the escape of wind. Of the other remedies named above, Arn. has involuntary evacuations at *night* in sleep. Bell. and Hyos.

both have this variety, as if from paralysis of the sphincter ani. Colch. has watery diarrhœa, the evacuations of which escape without sensation to the patient. Laur. has unnoticed and involuntary evacuations, and in this symptom is very like Bell. and Hyos. It has actual paralysis of the sphincter. Rhus has sudden, thin, yellow, frothy, odorless, and painless, involuntary as from paralysis of the sphincter. Staph. has thin, unnoticed discharges, with sensation as if gas were to escape. Sulph., the stool escapes suddenly and without control; the patient has hardly time to leave the bed, mornings.

Undigested food, passed with alvine evacuations, is found for the most part in cases which come within our definition of diarrhœa, and which are related to Ars., Bry., Chin., Ferr., Merc., Olean., Phos., Ph-ac., and Podo., and in a less degree to some others. There are cases in which undigested substances are evacuated and which may be subjects for medical interference which do not come within this scope. With these we are not at present concerned. But in cases which do, how are we to decide which is the right curative? By a reference to the *Materia Medica* the mention of this symptom is found to be so nearly in the same words, in the record of many of the above medicines, that if this alone be depended on, there can hardly fail to be not a little embarrassment and frequent disappointment. Take three of the principal of them, *i. e.*, those more frequently prescribed and successful than many others, *viz.*: Ars., Chin., and Ferr., the one word undigested is all, with the first and third, while with Chin. it is added especially at night and immediately after eating. Under Bry., Merc., Phos., Ph-ac., and Podo., the phraseology

is the same as with *Ars.*, and there is no additional help from the mention of any circumstance or condition which in any respect characterizes the symptom as manifested by either of these drugs. In the record of *Olean.* it is said that the food eaten the evening before is passed undigested while it seemed as though wind only was about to escape. If its administration be limited to cases thus characterized, its use can hardly be frequent.

How then are we to proceed? By a careful consideration of the *other* elements of the case, giving special attention to those which are general or constitutional, *i. e.*, the symptoms *outside* of the elements of the diarrhoea.

Acrid diarrhoeas, those in which the evacuations irritate the external parts with which they are brought in contact, are a class too important to be passed without notice. They are related to many drugs in the action of which this quality of the evacuations is evinced in different degrees. The most acrid are from *Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Ign.*, *Mere.*, and *Puls.* The next in severity are *Ant-cr.*, *Cham.*, *Dule.*, *Ferr.*, *Graph.*, *Kali*, *Nux-v.*, *Phos.*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, and *Verat.* And in still less severe are *Aeon.*, *Alum.*, *Nat-m.*, and *Sabina.* This difference in the intenseness of a symptom is often of great importance and never to be overlooked. With some drugs intenseness seems to characterize most of their actions on the organism, and this goes far at times in individualizing those drugs. *Ars.* is an eminent instance of this; and no one need fail to distinguish between the painful rawness of the surface around the anus, characteristic of the drug, and the slighter and comparatively insignificant irritation of *Aeon.* Rightly to appreciate this quality of symptoms, v

and always to give it its just place in a prescription, is an accomplishment of the master, and with him it is an element of great power. It can be cultivated by all, and be carried to a degree the tyro is not likely at first to suspect.

There are, however, other differences in connection with this symptom, expressed in the pathogenesis of some of the above drugs, which are so far our guides, though often we may be left to the significance of general or other special elements of the case. Thus, *Ars.* has *black*, burning, excoriating evacuations, with restlessness. *Mere.*, *dark green*, with pressure in the abdomen. *Puls.*, soft evacuations in the morning.

Exciting causes: The above are the chief elements of analysis of the nature and character of, the evacuations in the different forms of diarrhoea. We have next to look at the time, the circumstances, etc., by which attacks are excited or aggravated. [For fuller *conditions*, see Repertory.] And first as to the time: In the morning are *Aloe*, *Ant-tr.*, *Alum.*, *Aur.*, *Am-c.*, *Borax*, *Box.*, *Bry.*, *Carb-an.*, *Dig.*, *Grat.*, *Iod.*, *Kali*, *Lyc.*, *Mag-c.*, *Mur-ac.*, *Nux-v.*, *Phos.*, *Pod.*, *Puls.*, *Secale*, *Staph.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja*.

With *Aloe* the evacuations are copious and pappy. *Alum.*, semi-fluid, preceded by colic. *Am-c.*, small, with excoriating and bruised pain in abdomen. *Borax*, painless, followed by slimy and bloody discharges. *Box.*, pain in the abdomen like that of ulceration. *Carb-an.*, pinchings in the abdomen, before and after, burning in the anus like fire. *Kali*, watery, preceded by colic. *Lyc.*, three to four o'clock, with colic and tenesmus. *Mag-c.*, followed by burning in the anus. *Nux-v.*, small, dark, excoriating. *Phos.*, semi-fluid, with rumbling. *Puls.*, soft, excoriating,

with smarting. Secale, four o'clock. Staph., after cuttings and nausea. Sulph., at four and at six o'clock, and also on rising from bed, the desire is sudden and urgent and admits of no delay. This is characteristic. Thuja, soft.

In the forenoon: Carb-an., Kali, Mag-e., Mur-ac., Nitr., Stann., Sulph. Carb-an., soft, green, with colic. Kali, watery, preceded by rumbling. Mag-e., soft. Stann., soft. Sulph., thin, with pressure in the stomach.

At noon: Alum., Borax, Mag-m., and Sulph. Alum., semi-fluid with previous colic. Borax, thin, with rumbling and movements in the abdomen. Mag-m., severe urgency to stool, which is fluid. Sulph., frothy, feculent, with much flatulence.

In the afternoon: Aloe, Am-e., Alum., Borax, Carb-an., Dule., Hell., Kali, Lye., Mag-e., Mur-ac., Phos., Stann., Sul-ac. Am-e., first part is hard, the latter soft, with shootings in the anus. Alum., soft and small. Borax, with much flatulence. Carb-an., soft, green, pain in the bowels before the evacuation. Dule., with flatulence. Kali, semi-fluid, scanty, with colic, and followed by tenesmus. Phos., semi-fluid, scanty, escaping with force.

Evening: Aloe, Alum., Bov., Carb-an., Dig., Dule., Ind., Kali, Lach., Mang., Merc., Mur-ac., Nitr., Ol-an., Phell., Stann., and Zinc. Aloe, very thin, deep yellow, with undigested food. Alum., soft, flatulent, with burning in the anus, followed by tenesmus. Dig., with ascarides. Dule., acid smelling, copious, thin, relieves the pain, while the patient feels weak. Lach., great urgency to stool, with throbbing in the anus after the evacuation. Mang., preceding shooting in the bowels. Mur-ac., severe burning in the anus

after the evacuations. Ol-an., soft feces, with cuttings in the bowels before, during, and after the stool, followed by burning in the anus like fire. Stann., with sensation after the evacuation as if there were still more to pass. Zinc, first a little solid, then scanty, soft evacuations.

At night: Arn., Ars., Aur., Bov., Bry., Castor., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Graph., Grat., Kali, Mag-e., Mere., Nat-e., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Tabac. Aur., with much burning in the rectum. Bov., with tearing pains in the bowels and tenesmus. Bry., with burning in the anus. Castor., semi-fluid, feces extremely offensive with stinking flatus. Cham., with cuttings in the bowels which double up the patient. Mag-e., before midnight and painless. Puls., unnoticed, watery, in sleep. Sil., painless. Sulph., frequent, fluid, frothy, with tenesmus.

The next element to consider is the exciting cause of the attack. If it be from

Acids: Ant-cr., thin with pain in the rectum. Ars., Lach., attacks are slight. Ph-ac

Taking cold: Bell., with vomiting. Bry., Caus., Cham., Dule., watery, at night, with pains in the bowels, in summer, or with prolapsus ani. Nux-m., Nux-v., watery. Phos., with cutting and drawing pains in bowels and loins, as far into the thighs. Sulph.

Drinking: Ars., Caps., of slime. Rhod., painless.

Eating: Ars., Borax, with rumblings or weakness in the joints and legs, relieved by walking. Chin., Coloc., with colic after the least nourishment. Ferr. mag., Rhod., painless. Verat., after the least ingesta.

Fruit: Ars., Chin., Cist., Rhod., with sensation

of weakness in the stomach and nausea while walking.

Milk: Lyc., Nux-m., Sep.

In prescribing for attacks from the above causes, the applicability of those remedies here named, without symptoms, is determined by their general characteristics or by the special analysis and ascertained resemblance of their symptom to those of the individual case. The same principle governs in treating the cases of

Infants: For which Cham., Jalap., Rheum, Senna, and Sul-ac. are more frequently required than other remedies, although it may be remarked of Jalap., that its passages are watery, and accompanied with intense cuttings in the bowels; of Rheum, there are mixed feces and slime; of Senna, dark-colored water, with cutting pains also, but less severe than those of Jalap., and more or less flatulent. And also in those of infants while

Teething, for which we have Coleh., Carbo., Cham., Graph., Merc-s., Nux-m., Podo., Sulph. In selecting a remedy from among these, it may help to bear in mind the resemblances and differences of the symptoms of these medicines. Calc. and Graph. are alike in these particulars; both have very offensive discharges, but that of Calc. is yellow, Graph., dark, half digested. Both have acid discharges; that of Graph. is only soft; Calc., thin; Calc. has undigested, hard or thin; Graph., half digested. It is also quite characteristic of Graph. that the discharges are followed by great but *transient* prostration. Calc. and Cham. have much similarity of some symptoms, but the differences of others make the distinction between the two not difficult. Both have the smell of bad eggs, those of Cham. with this prop-

erty are also excoriating. With Cham. the passages are often green, with Calc. never. The diarrhœa of teething infants, for which Nux-m. is appropriate, is attended by an indomitable disposition to sleep. The little patient sleeps all the time. The discharges are likely to be very offensive and rather copious. It is a remedy of greater value in teething diarrhœas than is generally supposed. Podol., painful, with grinding of teeth. This, of course, can only occur in cases of the last teeth in the series. Sulph., the discharges are slimy for the most part, brown, green, or white, and often are marked with slight *streaks* of blood.

Pregnancy is often attended with obstinate and sometimes fatal diarrhœas. For these cases we may find a remedy in one of the following: Am-m., Dule., Hyos., Lye., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph. In these cases, in addition to the careful observation of the elements of the diarrhœa, the constitutional symptoms are to be most rigidly studied, for these, not unfrequently, are decisive of the choice of the remedy. Without a thorough knowledge of these the prescriber must often be quite in the dark as to his curative, and his patient, consequently, in a very unsafe condition. These remarks are equally true of the diarrhœas which arise at

Lying in: For these we have Ant-er., Dule., Hyos., Rhenm. There may be cases requiring other drugs, but these can hardly fail of being detected if the analysis and comparison insisted on be faithfully carried out.

Groups.

It may facilitate the treatment of diarrhœas to study them in *groups*. Thus Ars., Chin., and Ferr., have the closest relationship. In these

Ars. occupies one extreme and Chin. the other, Ferr. falling between. In the element of *pain*, Ars. has extreme severity, Ferr. less, and Chin. less still. In that of copiousness, with the exception of yellow watery, in which Ars. represents the scanty, the same relation obtains. It may be borne in mind that cases of an obstinate character sometimes occur where those remedies act beneficially in succession. Thus, in cases in which Ferr. has followed Chin. with benefit, but has not proved sufficient for a complete cure, Ars., if at all appropriate, seldom fails to effect that result. Verat. may be added to this group in the study of watery diarrhœas, and in the elements of copiousness and pain takes place next to Ars.

Another most important group is represented by Ars., Squil., Graph., and Nux-v., viz. : the dark, fluid, offensive, and painful. In these elements the four remedies agree. They differ, however, in so many of their symptoms that there can be no serious difficulty in selecting the right for a given one, if it be borne in mind that Ars. among these has the most copious evacuations; Nux-v. the least, and always *small*. The pain of Ars. and Squil. is in the bowels, Ars. the most severe; those of Nux-v. and Graph. in both the bowels and back, Nux the most severe, with this further difference, that the pain of Nux is higher in the loins, Graph. in the sacral region. With Nux the pain is drawing and is relieved by the evacuation; Graph., pressing and continued after. It may not be amiss before leaving this group to say that Nux-v. has been too much neglected in the treatment of diarrhœas. The frequent successful use of the drug in constipation may have so occupied the minds of prescribers as to limit, in their apprehension its usefulness to cases of

this sort. This is a great mistake or misfortune. It is scarcely less important as a remedy for diarrhœa. It has been the specific in many epidemics, and at other times, through whole seasons, it has been oftener called for and successful than any other drug.

Ars., Gamb., Jalap., and Senna in extremely painful diarrhœas. The characteristics of these remedies and their distinctions, except Gamb., have already been noticed, and it may be sufficient for this to say that it resembles Ars. more than either of the others, but with the evacuations of Gamb. there is much disposition to *tenesmus*, while with Ars. there is less.

Arn., Iach., Mere., and Sulph. in purulent diarrhœas. Arn. has bloody and purulent discharges. Iach. has similar evacuations, with gnawing, shooting, cutting pains, with hard swelling of the abdomen, or with discharge of mucus and scanty menses. Sulph., a mixture of blood, mucus, and pus.

Nux-m., Secale, Verat, in cases, with comatose sleep. These three remedies are each characterized by profound and constant sleep. The kind of sleep is very similar in the three, very quiet and undisturbed, but the conditions out of which it grows are very different and not difficult of distinction. With Nux-m., the symptom arises from *exhaustion of the brain power* especially. There is still sufficient to admit of the patient being aroused without great difficulty, but not to sustain a continued attention to external objects. The patient falls asleep again immediately and continues to sleep till roused by the attendants. The affection is less profound than that of the other two remedies, and generally less dangerous. Secale is opposed to Nux-m. in this, that its coma

seems to rest on a *general* exhausted vital force, in which that of the brain participates, or of which its exhaustion is a part, all the organs being similarly affected, the tendency being to a rapid extinction of life unless the downward progress be speedily arrested. The patient is roused with difficulty and then immediately falls off again, being wholly unable to give attention to external objects for the shortest time. Verat. is related to a condition quite different from both, viz.: that which just precedes the effusion of serum into the cavities of the brain or the early stage of effusion. In such cases Verat. is often very efficacious. If the patient be aroused he shows that he is disturbed and complains. Any interference is painful to him, till he passes the point in insensibility at which he ceases to regard the presence or acts of his attendants, and beyond which all remedies are too likely to fail to relieve.

Aloe, Podo., and Rheum, as related to the class of feculent diarrhoeas, have been already sufficiently treated of, though it may be said of Aloe, in addition, that its evacuations are often preceded by much rumbling and movement of flatus in the bowels, flatulent distention, and colic. Not unfrequently these rumblings and movements are, after a night's sleep, first manifested on the patient's first stepping out of bed in the morning. Or they are especially, at evening, and if the flatus escapes it is of the most offensive odor.

Dysenteric Stools.

By the term, dysenteric stools, it is meant to refer more particularly to such cases as are characterized by *frequent discharges from the rectum*, of

blood and mucus, or both, with colicky pains, tenesmus and fever. But the following indications will be found useful in all cases *regardless of name of the disease.*

Aloe: If the case be related to *Aloe*, we shall find, besides the generic symptoms of the disease, some of the following: *Fainting while at stool*—very characteristic of this drug; frequent stools of *bloody water*, the *tenesmus is very violent*; *hunger during the stool*; *shooting and boring pains in the region of the navel, increased by pressure*; the *lower part of the abdomen is swollen and sensitive to pressure*; the distention and movements in the abdomen are more in the *left side* and along the track of the colon, *increased after food*; great repugnance to free air, which, notwithstanding, ameliorates the sufferings; *cutting and pinching pains in the rectum and loins*; heaviness, weariness, and numbness in the thighs. With these symptoms there need be no hesitation as to the choice of *Aloe*. Many of these symptoms are found with no other drug so far as we know.

Arnica: If related to *Arnica*, there will be some of the following: Constant sense of fullness and satiety in the stomach, with nausea; putrid and slimy taste in the mouth; taste and eructations like spoiled eggs; bitter and sour eructations; putrid smell of the breath; loud rumbling in the bowels, as if empty; stools of *blood and pus*; offensive flatus like bad eggs; swallowing hindered by a sensation of nausea; repugnance to animal food and broths; wishes to drink constantly, but does not know what, all drinks are alike offensive; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder; fruitless urgency to urinate (*Mere-c.*); bruised pain in the back; painfully increased sensibility of the whole surface of the body; perspiration

smells sour. It will be noted how different these symptoms are from those of *Aloe*. There can be no difficulty in deciding between the two in any case. There is just as little between both these and the next we note, which is

Arsenicum: Here we have sensation as if the *abdomen would burst before* the stool; sensation of *contraction*, just *above* the *anus at* the stool; burning in the rectum and trembling in all the limbs *after* the stool; heart-beating and distention of the abdomen *after* the stool; tenesmus, with burning in the rectum and anus (*Caps.*); great exhaustion *after each stool*; stools smelling like old foul ulcers; greenish urine; pains relieved by external heat; bluish tongue; great restlessness and tossing about the bed; face sunken, pale, and the features distorted; perspiration *sticky*; petechial, milliary, and nettle-rash eruptions; cold, dry skin alternates with cold perspiration; pain relieved *after* each evacuation. These are quite characteristic symptoms of this drug, and are easily distinguished from those of almost all others. Of these are to be more especially noted the concomitants *before, during, and after* the stool, the great restlessness and the exhaustion after the stool, as well as the character of the perspiration.

Belladonna is more likely to be appropriate in the early stage of the disease and when the inflammation extends to the serous tissues of the intestines. This is shown by the presence of symptoms which characterize that condition, such as *deep-seated* soreness of the abdomen when pressed on; *hard, quick* pulse; hot, dry skin, with evident congestion of this tissue. In the initiation of the case there may be chills, excited by every motion (*Nux-c.*), or frequent alternas

tions of chilliness and flashes of heat, both being transient and in rather quick succession. Other drugs have the sensibility of the abdomen to pressure, as, for example, *Hyos.*, *Nux-v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, and some others. It will be necessary, therefore, to note that the character of the sensibility with *Bell.* is that of excoriation, as if *all were raw* within, and also the febrile symptoms, including the pulse. If these are as we have just given them, there is the strongest reason for the selection of this drug. It is the more certainly indicated if there be a constant pressing to the anus and genitals; if the pains are more in the left side, and are aggravated by bending the body to that side; if there be pains of a constricting character, relieved by bending forward; painless inability to swallow, sensation of dryness in the mouth while the tongue is moist; violent delirium.

Cantharis: If the case call for *Cantharis* with other symptoms, there will be burning in the *anus* like *fire*, *after* the stool; dryness of the lips, and thirst during the pain; loss of epithelium from the lips, tongue, and palate; vesicles and aphthous ulcers in the mouth and throat. There may be also this peculiarity of the evacuations—like *scrapings* from the mucous surface of the intestines, *streaked* with blood.

Capsicum has thirst after every evacuation and shuddering after every drinking; stool after each drinking; taste like putrid water; tenesmus of the bladder. *Mere c.*; pains aggravated by currents of air, though warm; coldness of the body without shuddering; drawing pains in the back, which, with the tenesmus, are continued *after the stool*; thin, adhesive slime, mixed with black blood, with twisting pains about the navel. This

is one of the most important remedies in dysentery, and is nearly allied to *Nux-c.* and *Merc.* We shall give the distinctions by and by.

Colchicum has cramps in the calves of the legs, prolapsus of the anus with the evacuation, constriction of the œsophagus, great swelling of the lower part of the abdomen, frequent shudderings down the back. It is said to be curative when the stools are more mucus than blood, and after sublimate of mercury has failed in such cases.

Colocynth: If there be fruitless efforts to vomit, weakness, paleness, and prostration *after* the stool (*Arx.*); burning pain along the sacral region. The pains are cutting and squeezing and extremely severe, often accompanied by retching and bending the body forward, and are partially relieved by external pressure. With the severe pain there are shudderings on the cheeks, which seem to come from the abdomen, with relief of the pain. The pains are such as characterize neuralgia rather than inflammation of the intestines; they are relieved by *Coffea*, and the relief is followed by immediate disposition to stool. Cramps and cramp-like contractions of the muscles of the body, cold hands, with warm feet. It is oftener appropriate in the early than later period of the attack. There is a senseless practice with some of giving "*Colocynth for the pain*" and other drugs for supposed alliance to other elements of the attack, and these in alternation, according to the fancy of the prescriber, and not in accordance with any known law of nature. All such proceedings are the offspring of imperfect intelligence, and can have no countenance from the instructed practitioner.

Cuprum metallicum if there be severe *retching* with the stool; cramps in the fingers and toes;

sweet, ropy saliva; paralytic sensation in the arms and feet; slimy mouth; sweet taste in the mouth; all food tastes like clear water; hiccough; retching, with cramp-like pains in the abdomen; downward pressure in the hypogastrium like a stone; distention of the lower part of the abdomen; hardness of the abdomen with great sensibility to pressure; severe cramps in the abdomen and upper and lower extremities; comatose sleep after vomiting.

Mercury has cuttings in the lower part of the abdomen at night. The abdomen is externally cold to touch. Cutting stitch in the lower part of the abdomen, from right to left, and aggravated by walking; fecal taste in the mouth; putrid taste in the throat; salt saliva; nausea with vertigo; obscured vision, and flashes of heat; offensive perspiration. The pains are increased *before* and *during* the stool, with violent tenesmus. The pains are rather increased than diminished *after* the stool, and sometimes then extend to the back. The tenesmus as well as the pain is continued *after* the stool. *During* the stool hot sweat on the forehead, which soon becomes cold and sticky. Drawing pains in the lower extremities, which impel to frequent changes of position; dry, cracked lips. The discharges are excoriating.

Mercurius corrosivus: Cold face and hands, with small and feeble pulse. Lips dark red and swollen. All the pains, but especially those of the rectum, are aggravated by motion. Pulse small, hard, and frequent. Coma. Cramps in arms, hands, and fingers, legs, feet, and toes. Faintings. Weakness and shuddering in the limbs. The limbs as if bruised and trembling. Great anxiety and palpitation of the heart. Wandering shiverings. Sensation of coldness, pale

face, and slight nausea. Coldness of the lower part of the abdomen. Abdomen tense, hard, and sensitive to pressure, especially about the navel. Obstinate sleeplessness. Dysphagia. Astringent, metallic taste in the mouth. Great prostration. Great prostration after the vomiting of food. Hiccough. Frequent eructations. Painful pinchings in the stomach. Spasmodic, watery vomiting, without previous nausea. Severe shooting pains in the stomach and liver, with vomiting of bile. Drinks are immediately vomited, with great effort, mixed with tenacious, stringy mucus. Severe pains in the rectum which continue after the discharges. The fruitless urgency to stool increases the pains. Pain extends from the navel to the back. Distention of the abdomen, with borborygmus. Evacuations very offensive. *Suppression of the secretion of the urine.* Retention of urine.

Nux vomica has small, frequent evacuations, with violent tenesmus: pressing pains in the loins and upper part of the sacral region, with sensation as if broken; great heat and thirst, with redness of the face. The importance of this drug in the treatment of dysentery is hardly second to that of any other. That is to say, the proportion of cases in practice which call for this remedy is as great, to say the least, as that which shows relationship to any one other drug. The resemblance of the specific symptoms by which this and one or two other important remedies are related to the treatment of this disease is so great that to the beginner there is often no little difficulty in deciding as to which the preference is to be given in a particular case. Take, for example, *Cups.*, *Merc.-c.*, and *Nux-v.*, and we have a group of remedies equal to the cure of a large

majority of cases as they occur in this latitude. But it is by no means a matter of indifference which of the group we shall give to any one case, or whether, indeed, we shall give either of them. The difficulty of selection between these three is chiefly in the great resemblance of their symptoms. These drugs are alike in the character of their evacuations, the quantity of each being small with each discharge. The discharges of each are preceded by similar severe pains, which are continued through the period of the evacuation. In all they are attended by severe tenesmus. In all they recur at short intervals, with pains *extending to the back*. The above are the similarities. The following are the differences: With *Nuc-v.* the pains, especially those in the back and the tenesmus, *cease with the evacuation*. Those of *Caps.* and *Mere.* are continued *after*. The pains of *Nuc-v.* in the *back* are pressing, as if broken, and like a bruise. Those of *Capsicum* are drawing. Those of *Mere.* like a bruise. With a recollection of these facts and a careful attention to the symptoms given of each of these remedies, there need be no confusion in prescribing them because of their resemblances.

Plumbum has great violence of tenesmus; frequent and almost fruitless efforts to stool; cutting pains, with violent outcries; retraction of the abdomen; constriction and retraction of the anus. *Prolapsus ani.*

Pulsatilla belongs rather to dysenteric diarrhoea than to true dysentery, but may be appropriate in cases with slimy evacuations, slight tenesmus, and nocturnal aggravations.

Rhus tox is rarely called for in the early stage of the disease, but is often valuable later in the attack, especially when there are nocturnal ex-

acerbations, and also in the diarrhœas which sometimes follow dysentery. The case is marked for *Rhus* if there be constant tenesmus and urging to stool, with nausea and the passing of but little bloody water. It is appropriate also in the late stage of the attack, with nocturnal aggravations.

Sulphur has spasmodic constricting pains, extending to the chest, groins, and genitals; cutting pains while urging at stool; from pressure on the abdomen or bending the body backward; *prolapsus ani* at stool; cutting pains in the abdomen, lower part of the loins, and upper part of the sacrum after midnight; pains relieved by the application of dry heat to the abdomen; the blood in the stool is in streaks. *Sulph.* is especially appropriate in cases attended with difficult breathing at the outset and also in those of hæmorrhoidal subjects. It is seldom in place at the commencement of an attack, but in the later stages is often of great value, and even at times indispensable, especially in cases threatening ulceration of the mucous surface of the intestine. When this great evil has actually occurred *Sulph.* is still one of our chief reliances for a cure, and in this state is related to *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Lach.*, and *Merc.* In selecting either of these remedies in a given case, careful attention is to be given to the specific symptoms of the case and the drug before the decision is made, and of these the general or constitutional symptoms are to be regarded as of the first importance. There are, to be sure, differences in character of the discharges of these drugs which are to be noted, but they are not more important than those general and too often overlooked symptoms which in many cases are the only sure guides to the true remedy.

REPERTORY.

CHARACTER OF STOOL.

(AMOUNT, QUALITY, COLOR, ODOR, ETC.)

Acid and brown stools : ars. verat.

Albuminous stool : asclepias, diosc. nat-m.

— coagulated : carb-an. merc-c.

Ash colored : asar. digit.

Attack sudden : camph. secale. cupr.

Bilious stool : acon. *althaea*, agar. aboe. ars. *beg.* cact-gr. *china*, chin. cina, coloc. *corn etc.* croc-tig. cubeb. diosc. dule. elaps. elater. gels. ipec. leptan. lil-tig. mere. *merc-c.* mezer op. olean. phyt phos. podo. *psoria*. *puls* sulph. verat. zinc.

— worse during day, and from warm drinks : flour-ac.

— stools covered with a mass of bile and jelly : ars.

Black colored stools : acon. ant-t. apis. ars. asclepias. boletus. *bram.* cact-gr. camph. caps. carb-v. *china*. cic. cubeb. cupr. elaps. hepar. hipp-m. ipec. iris. kali-b. *lepton*. mere. nat-m. nux-v. phos. podo. *psoria*. stann. *stram*. squil. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. verat.

— and green stools : ars. ipec. mere. phos. sul-ac. *verat*.

—, only in morning : podo.

— stool, preceded by writhing in bowels and delirium : smells like carrion : *stram*.

— stools, with fever, hot sweat, severe headache and despondency : iris.

— very profuse, black fetid stool that run in a stream from the bowels, with abdominal pains : leptan.

Black watery stools, with yellow spots like fat swimming in them : *asclepias*.

Bloody stools : *acon*, *ase-h*, *aethusa*, *agar*, *aloe*, *alum*, *ant-t*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *arn*, *ars*, *asar*, *bapt*, *bell*, *benz-ac*, *bell*, *boletus*, *bry*, *cact-gr*, *calc*, *canth*, *caps*, *carb-an*, *carb-v*, *castor*, *caus*, *cham*, *chin*, *cinnab*, *colch*, *coloc*, *copaib*, *cubeb*, *creos*, *cupr*, *dros*, *dulc*, *elaps*, *elater*, *ferr*, *hepar*, *hipp-m*, *ign*, *iod*, *ipac*, *iris*, *jalap*, *kali b*, *kali*, *lach*, *led*, *LEFRAN*, *lyc*, *mag-m*, *merc*, *merc-c*, *millef*, *nat-c*, *nat-m*, *nat-sul*, *nitrum*, *nit-ac*, *nux-m*, *nux-v*, *oxal-ac*, *petr*, *phos*, *plb*, *podo*, *psorin*, *puls*, *raph*, *rotan*, *rhous*, *sabad*, *sabin*, *sars*, *sep*, *sil*, *staph*, *sulph*, *tereb*, *tromb*, *thu*, *valer*, *verat*, *zinc*.

— **black stool** : *alum*, *caps*

— **decomposed**, resembling charred straw : *lach*.

— **mucous** and fetid stools : *lach*, *merc*, *sulph*, *sul-ac*.

— **worse at night** : *arg-n*, *merc-dul*.

— **worse early morning** : *con*.

— **in streaks** : *bry*, *cina*, *colch*, *led*, *mag-m*, *merc*, *nat-sul*, *nux-v*, *puls*, *squil*, *sulph*, *tromb*, *thu*.

— **large quantities of tar-like blood** : *hamam*.

— **soft stool**, afterward thin red blood : *calad*.

Bluish, green stool : *phos*.

Brown stools : *ase-h*, *aloe*, *ambr*, *ant-t*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *arn*, *ars*, *arum-t*, *asaf*, *bapt*, *borax*, *bry*, *camph*, *canth*, *carb-v*, *chel*, *chin*, *coloc*, *creos*, *crot-tig*, *dulc*, *fluor-ac*, *gamb*, *graph*, *grat*, *kali*, *kali-b*, *lil-tig*, *lyc*, *mag-c*, *mag-m*, *merc-c*, *mezer*, *nux-v*, *oxal-ac*, *petr*, *phos*, *phyto*, *plant*, *psorin*, *raph*, *rheum*, *rhod*, *rumex*, *sabad*, *secale*, *squil*, *sulph*, *tarent*, *tereb*, *tromb*, *verat*, *zinc*, *zing*.

Brown and green stools : *ars*, *dulc*, *mag-c*, *mag-m*, *merc-c*, *sulph*, *verat*.

— **fermented stool**, swimming on the water : *sabad*.

— **at night** : *lyc*, *merc-c*.

— **and watery stools** : *ant-t*, *ars*, *dulc*, *sulph*.

— **stools with nausea from movement** : *ars*.

Burning stool : *ars*, *lach*, *merc*, *podo*, (*nux-v*, *nat-m*.)

Chalk-like stool : bell. *calc.* dig. hepar. lach. podo. sil. spong.

Changeable stool : cham. colch. dule. podo. *puls.* *sulph.*

Chocolate-like stool : ars. chin. lach. stram.

— colored, cadaverous swelling, worse at night : china.

Chopped stools : ars. bar-mur. rhus. *sul-ac.* viol-tr.

— herbs, stool like : acon. chopped spinach : arg-n.)

Clay colored : calc. hepar. kali-b. petr.

— — frothy stools : calc. rhus-r.

Coffee colored stool : kali-b.

— grounds, stool like : ant-t. zinc-mur.

Constant discharge : *apis.* oxal-ac. *phos.* sep. *tribul.*

Constipation alternating with diarrhoea : acon. alae. *ant-cr.* *arg-n.* ars. *bry.* cinic. cina *iod.* kali. kali-b. lach. liat. lil-tig. *mag-c.* *phos.* podo. rhus. ruta. *sulph.* zinc.

Copious stool : aethusa. ant-cr. ant-t. arn. ars. *asa-f.* benz-ac. bry. caet-gr. calc. camph. chin. colch. colost. copaib. *cost-t.* cubeb. dios. *elater.* gamb. *iod.* iris. jatro. kali. kali-b. leptan. lil-tig. *mag-c.* nat-m. nux-m. *panth.* *phos.* plb. *podo.* raph. rhus. rumex. secale. *sulph.* tarax. tereb. *thu.* *verat.*

— at night : chel. oxal-ac. plb. *sulph.* *verat-v.*

Corrosive acrid, excoriating stool : acon. alum. am-c. ant-cr. arg-n. *ars.* bapt. bar. calc. canth. carb-an. cham. chin. coloc. colost. creos. dule. ferr. gamb. *graph.* grat. hepar. ign. iris. kali. lach. leptan. *mere.* nat-m. *utr-ac.* nux-v. opunto. *phos.* plant. *puls.* rheum. sars. staph. *sulph.* *verat.*

Cream colored stool : arg-n. calc. gels.

Curdled stool : ars. *cham.* mere. nux-m. *puls.* *sulph.* *sul-ac.* valer. viol-tr.

— milk, stool like, offensive smell, forcibly expelled : gamb.

Dark colored stools : agar. arg-n. bapt. boletus. carb-v. cinic. hipp-m. *iod.* nux-v. opunto. plb.

Debilitating stools : ars. bry. calc. chin. *con.* ferr. mere.

Debilitating stools (*continued*).

nux-m, oleum, petr, phos, rheum, *secale*, *sep*, sulph, sul-ac.

— **painless stools**: chin, clem, nat-sul.

— not, on contrary patient seems rather to improve: *ph-ac*.

Eggs, stool like chopped: puls.

Epithelial like threads, resembling worms, cover the stool: linu.

Expulsion difficult even of soft stool: agnus, ailan, *alum*, amac, calc-ph, carb-v, chin, colch, gels, hepar, ph-ac, psorin, puls, rhod, *sep*, sil, stann.

— **easier** when standing: caus.

— **forcible** or sudden: ailan, *eloc*, arg-n, *calc-ph*, caps, cic, cistus, *cast-t*, eye, *graph*, *graph*, jabor, jatro, kali-leptan, nat-c, nat-m, nat-sul, nicco, *phos*, *podo*, raph, rhod, *secale*, *sep*, sulph, thu.

— stool expelled forcibly with much spluttering: *arg-n*.

— — see Gushing out.

Fecal: acon, alum, cact-gr, caus, chel, cina, coff, dig, iod, laur, mur-ac, nat-c, nicco, oxal-ac, rheum.

— **black**: ant-t, boletus, *borax*, camph, cubeb, hipp-m, iris, *leptan*, sulph, tabac.

— **brown**: *asc-h*, ant-t, *cast*, borax, bry, coloc, fluor-ac, kali, lil-tig, mezer, oxal-ac, petr, rheum, rhod, rumex, tromb.

— **cream-colored**: arg-n, calc, *gels*.

— **dark**: *bapt*, carb-v, hipp-m, nux-v.

— — first part dark, last white: *asc-h*.

— **small grains**: tromb.

— **grayish**: calc, cistus, *dig*, kali, picric-ac.

— **oily-looking**: boletus, iod, picric-ac, thu.

— **papescant**: *asc-h*, aloes, am, asaf, *bapt*, bar, bell, bism, bry, calc-ph, chel, creos, eye, *graph*, hepar, ign, iris, lach, laur, leptan, petr, plant, *podo*, *secale*, zinc.

— **rhin**: agar, alum, am, *bapt*, boletus, borax, bry, carb-v, chel, cistus, con, diosc, *graph*, hepar, ign, iris, *leptan*, lye.

Fæcal thin stools (continued).

nat-sul, nicco, nitrum, nux-v, olea *picric-ac*, rheum, rhod, rhus, samb, sanguin, tromb, zinc.

— **white**: *asc-h*, bell, calc-ph, copaib, dig, lyc, *pod*, rhus.

— — first part hard and black; last, natural consistency but white as milk: *asc-h*.

— **yellow**: *agar*, *olea* am-m, ant-t, *apis*, asaf, bapt, boletus, borax, *bry*, calc, chel, cist, coco, coloc, eubeb, dig, diosc, fluor-ac, *gamb*, gels, *hepar*, iris, kali, lach, laur, lith-c, nat-c, nat-sul, olea, *ph-ac* *picric-ac*, *pod*, rhus, samb.

Fermented stools: *ana*, calc, *ip*, mezer, plant, rheum, rhod, sabad, sul-ac.

Filaments like hair in: selen.

Flakes in: arg-n, *coleh*, erot-tig, cupr, iod, phos, nitr-ac, verat.

Flocculi in: dule, *ip*, secale, squil.

Frequent: acon, ailan, ant-t, *apis*, arg-n, arn, *ars*, bapt, bell, borax, *bry*, cact-gr, calc, canth, caps, carb-c, castor, chin, chin, cic, cinic, cina, coco, *coleh*, coloc, corn-cir, eubeb, *cupr*, dule, *elater*, gamb, grat, hell, hyos, *ip*, iris, kali-b, lach, *merc*, *merese*, mezer, *nux-c*, *pod*, psor, puls, rhus, samb, secale, sep, tereb, tromb, verat.

morning: *althusa*, *apoc-can*, *merc-c*, tabac, sulph.

— — before breakfast: tabac, zing.

— **night**: ant-t, *arg-n*, *aselepias*, *bry*, chin, copaib, *hepar*, iris, *merc-c*, nat-m, tabac, tart-ac.

— **forenoon**: cact-gr, cistus, elem.

— **afternoon**: coca, mag-c, mag-s, *merc-c*.

— **evening**: *bry*, sang, thu.

— frequent loose stools during the day, with great obtuseness of the head: lobel.

Fibrinous stools: calc-ph, squil.

Frog spawn, stools like: HELFER.

Frothy foamy stools: *ana*, *ben-sac*, boletus, *bolet*, calc, canth, chin, *coleh*, coloc, erot-tig, *elater*, elaps, ferr, graph, grat, iod, *ip*, kali-b, lach, mag-c, mag-m, *merc*, nat-sul,

Frothy stools (*continued*).

op. plant. podo. raph. rheum. rhus. ruta. sil. *sulph.* sulph.
ac. zinc.

— with bubbles : squil.

Frothy and involuntary stools : chin. mere, op. *rhau.* sulph.

Gelatinous stool : *alon.* asclepias. *colech.* cubeb. hell. *k. li-b.*
podo. rhus. sep.

Globular : cimex. hipp-m. mezer. *plb.* thu.

Glue, like : euphor.

Gray colored stool : aloe. asar. aur. calc. chel. cistus. *dig.*
kali. mere. nat-m. op. *phos.* ph-ac. pieric-ac. *plb.* rheum.
secale. sulph.

Greasy, shining stools : caus. thu.

Greenish colored stool : acon. ase-h. *athusa.* agar. aloe.
alum. am-m. ant-t. apis. arg-n. *ars.* asaf. asclepias. bar.
bell. borax. bry. calc. *calc-ph.* canth. carbas. castor.
cham. chin. cina. *colech.* coloc. colost. corn-cir. creos.
erot-t. cupr. *dulc.* *elater.* gamb. gels. grat. *lupac.* ipec.
iris. laur. leptan. lobel. *mag-c.* mag-m. *mere.* mere-c.
nat-m. nat-sul. nitr-ac. nux-v. *paul.* petr. *phos.* ph-ac.
podo. psorin. *puls.* raph. rheum. rhus. secale. *sep.* stann.
sulph. *sul-ac.* tabac. tereb. valer. verat. zinc.

— **gray** : *æthusa.*

— greenish, frothy mucus, worse at night : caps.

— scum like that on a frog-pond : *mag-c.*

Green stools, with colic : *ars.* borax. coloc. phos. puls.
verat.

— green, brown, bloody, fetid mucus, worse after mid-
night : arg-n.

— green, liquid mucus, with suffocating spells about the
heart, forcing her to lie down : laur.

— green, fetid mucus, with noisy flatus at night : arg-n.

— green and fetid stools : *ars.* cham. coloc. lach. *mere.*
mere-c. nux-v. sep. *sulph.* *sul-ac.* tabac.

— green and slimy stools : *ars.* bell. borax. canth. cham.
coloc. dulc. ipec. laur. *mere.* *nac-c.* phos. puls. sep. stann.
sulph. *sul-ac.* tabac.

Green, slimy diarrhoeic stools, in morning : *am-m.*

- green, slimy and undigested stools : *ars.* borax. cham. nitr-ac. *phos.* *ph-ac.* rheum. *sulph.* sul ac.
- green, sour, and undigested stools : *merc.* *sulph.*
- greenish yellow mucus, worse morning : *apis.*
- white masses like tallow, floating in the green watery stool : *mag-c.*

Gushing out : aloe, cistus, *crot-t.* *geat.* jabor. *jatro.* leptan. *pod.* rhod. *thu.* taeon eye, kali-b. lye. mag-m. nat-ph. petr. physo. psorin. sars.)

- coming out all at once, with a single, somewhat prolonged effort : *gamb.*
- coming out like a shot : *crot-tig.*
- spurts out in a torrent : *nat-c.*
- stool expelled forcibly with much spluttering : *arg-n.*
- , profuse, rice-water discharges, with cramps beginning in hands and feet : *verat.*
- profuse, watery stools, pouring away as from a hydrant : *phos.*

Herbs, stool like chopped : acon.

- like chopped spinach : *arg-n.*

Hot stool : aloe, asclepias, *calc-ph.* cham. cistus, diosc. merc-sul. nux-v. *phos.* *pod.* staph. *su'ph.*

Involutionary stool : *arg-n.* *arn.* *ars.* bell. bry. *calc.* camph. carb-v. *chin.* cina colch. copaib. cubeb. dig. ferr. gels. *hyos.* iris. kali. kali-b. lach. laur. nat-m. *olean.* *op.* oxal-ac. *phos.* plb. psorin. rhus. secale *sulph.*

- when coughing (or sneezing) : bell. *phos.* *squil.* *verat.*
- on passing flatus : acon. *aloe.* ign. kali. *olean.* *ph-ac.* *pod.* staph. *verat.*
- during micturition : ailan. aloe. mur-ac. *squil.*
- on least motion : *apis.* *phos.*
- during sleep (or at night) : *ars.* *arn.* arum-tr. bry. chin. con. *hyos.* lach. *merc.* puls. *rhus.* *sulph.* *verat.* (colch. nat-m. mosch. psorin.)

Jelly-like, see Gelatinous.

Liquid stools (see also watery): *æthusa*, *aloe*, *caus*, *cic*,
con, *coff*, *nat-c*, *sabad*, *sil*.

— **black stools**: *acon*, *ars*, *carb-v*, *squil*, *stram*.

— **brown**: *arg-n*, *graph*, *mag-c*, *nux-v*, *plios*, *psorin*,
raph, *squil*.

— **dark**: *op*, *squil*.

— **greenish**: *æthusa*, *crof-t*, *raph*.

— — **gray color**: *æthusa*.

— **red, dark**: *rhus*.

— **reddish-yellow**: *lyc*.

— **yellowish**: *æthusa*, *coloc*, *iris*, *lyc*, *nat-sul muc-m*,
raph, *rhus*.

— **yellowish brown, fluid, cadaverous swelling, and in-**
voluntary at night: *rhus*.

— — **white**: *nitr-ac*.

Lumpy stools: *ant-cr*, *apis*, *con*, *diosc*, *graph*, *ipcc*, *kali-b*,
lyc, *tromb*.

— **light colored, lumpy stools (dentition)**: *calc*, *sil*.

Masses like tallow: *mag-c*.

Membraneous stools, or bloody mingled with a skinny
substance: *colch*.

— **like flakes of false membranes**: *nitr-ac*.

— **shreds of mucous membranes**: *mere-c*.

Mucous stools: *ant-t*, *asaf*, *cact-gr*, *caps*, *carb-v*, *chel*,
chin, *cina*, *coloc*, *cyc*, *dig*, *graph*, *hyos*, *iris*, *leptan*,
nat-c, *nitr-ac*, *oxal-ac*, *petro*, *raph*, *rheum*, *sil*, *staph*,
tromb, *verat*.

— **bloody stools**: *acon*, *æthusa*, *ailan*, *aloe*, *apis*, *arg-n*,
arn, *ars*, *bapt*, *bell*, *boletus*, *canth*, *caps*, *carb-v*, *castor*,
chaun, *coloc*, *cubeb*, *dros*, *elater*, *gamb*, *hepar ign*, *iod*,
iris, *leptan*, *mere*, *mere-c*, *nitr-ac*, *mere-c*, *oxal-ac*, *petro*,
phyto, *plb*, *pod*, *psorin*, *puls*, *rhus*, *sulph*, *tromb*.

— — **soft stool, afterward thin, red blood**: *calad*.

— **brown**: *ars*, *bapt*, *earb-c*, *grat*, *mere-c*, *rheum*, *zing*.

— **dark**: *arg-n*, *bapt*, *boletus*.

— — **like frothy molasses**: *ipcc*.

— **frothy**: *iod*, *sil*, *sul-ac*.

- Mucous**, jelly-like stools : *aloe*, *asclepias*, *colch.*, *hell.*, *kali b.*, *podo.*, *rhus.*, *sep.* (*cubeb.*)
- white, jelly-like mucus : *hell.*, with spots and streaks of blood : *colch.*
- jelly-like mucus, streaked with white and yellow : *rhus.*
- **granular** : *bell.*, *mang.*, *phos.*
- **green** : *acon.*, *ase-h.*, *athusa-t.*, *agar.*, *am-m.*, *ant-t.*, *apis.*, *arg-n.*, *ars.*, *bell.*, *borag.*, *brn.*, *calc-ph.*, *canth.*, *castor.*, *chem.*, *cina.*, *coloc.*, *corn-cir.*, *croos.*, *dale.*, *elater.*, *epat-per.*, *gamb.*, *hepar.*, *ipoc.*, *laur.*, *mag-c.*, *merc.*, *nitr-ac.*, *nux-v.*, *petro.*, *phos.*, *ph-ac.*, *podo.*, *psor.*, *puls.*, *rheum.*, *rhus.*, *sep.*, *sulph.*
- — olive green, slimy, profuse, full of bright-red points : *apis.*
- **liquid stool** : *laur.*, *tereb.*
- — green : *laur.*
- — pale : *carb-v.*
- **red** : *arg-n.*, *canth.*, *cam.*, *colch.*, *graph.*, *lyc.*, *merc.*, *rhus.*, *sil.*, *sulph.*
- **resinous-like masses** : *asar.*
- in shaggy masses : *arg-n.*, *asar.*, *caps.*, *lyc.*
- **slimy** : *acon.*, *agar.*, *aloe.*, *am-m.*, *ant-t.*, *apis.*, *arg-n.*, *ars.*, *bapt.*, *bell.*, *borag.*, *brn.*, *calc.*, *calc-ph.*, *caps.*, *carb-v.*, *chem.*, *cic.*, *cimic.*, *cina.*, *cocc.*, *colch.*, *coloc.*, *corn-cir.*, *dros.*, *dule.*, *ferr.*, *gamb.*, *hell.*, *hepar.*, *ign.*, *ipoc.*, *lach.*, *mag-c.*, *merc.*, *merc-c.*, *nux-m.*, *nux-v.*, *petro.*, *podo.*, *puls.*, *rheum.*, *rhus.*, *sabad.*, *secale.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *squil.*, *staph.*, *sulph.*, *tabac.*
- — at night : *arg-n.*, *merc-c.*, *nat-m.*
- — toward morning : *am-c.*, *arg-n.*, *podo.*
- — appear like yeast : *ant-t.*
- **stringy** : *asar.*, *sul-ac.*
- **tenacious** : *asar.*, *caps.*, *crot-t.*, *hell.*
- **thick** : *iod.*
- **transparent** : *aloe.*, *colch.*, *cubeb.*, *rhus.*
- **watery** : *arg-n.*, *iod.*, *leptan.*

Mucous, white stools : *ars. bell. canth. caus. cham. cina. coco. dule. elater. graph. hell. ign. iod. ipec. phos. ph-ac. pod. puls. rheum. sulph.*

— — like grains of boiled rice : *plb.*

— — resembling pieces of popped corn : *cina.*

— **yellow :** *agar. apis. asar. bell. borac. brom. cham. chin. cubeb. ign. mag-c. nicco. pod. puls. rhus. staph. sulph. sul-ac.*

Oily-looking stool : *boletus. iod. picric-ac. thu.*

Oozing, constantly from anus : *apis. oxal-ac. phos. sep. tromb.*

Painless : *apis. arg-n. ars. bapt. bism. borac. brom. camph. cham. chin. coco. colch. coloc. erot-t. euphor. ferc. hepar. hyos. jabor. kali-b. kali-c. lyc. nat-sul. nuphar. ph-ac. pod. psorin. rhus. rumex. sil. squil. sulph. verat.*

Pale stool : *carb-v. lyc.*

Pasty stool, see Papescent under Fecal

— at night : *nat-m. sulph. thu.*

— after midnight : *fluor-ac.*

Purulent stool : *apis. arn. ars. calc-ph. iod. lach. lyc. merc. puls. secale. sulph.*

Red colored stool : *arg-n. canth. cina. colch. graph. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.*

Scalding hot stool : *sulph.* (See *hor.*)

Scrapings, stools like the scrapings of intestines : *asclepias. brom. canth. coloc. petr. phos. phyto.*

Sediment, meal-like : *ph-ac. pod.*

Skinny : *canth. coloc.*

Slimy, see under Mucous.

Small stools : *acon. aloe. arg-n. arn. ars. asar. bapt. bell. canth. caps. cham. colch. coloc. corn-cir. erot-t. dule. merc. mere-c. mezer. mus-c. olean. puls. rhus. secale. stann. tromb.*

Smell, cadaverous : *ant-t. asclepias. bism. carb-v. chin. creos. lach. sil. stram.*

— **cheese, like spoilt :** *bry. hepar.*

Smell, coppery : iris-v.

- **eggs**, like spoilt : *asclepias, calc, cham, psorin, staph, sul-ac.*
- **fetid stools**, with colic : *ars, bry, coloc, ipec, merc, nux-v, stram, sulph.*
- **musty** : *coloc.*
- **odorless** : *athusa, asar, brom, hyos, paull, rhus.*
- — brownish yellow stool, mixed with mucus : *cyc.*
- **offensive** (fetid) : *agar, ailan, aloe, apis, ara, arg-n, ars, asaf, asclepias, aur, bapt, bell, benz-ac, bry, calc, calc-ph, cathar, cham, chin, cie, cinic, coco, coff, colch, coloc, corn-cir, creos, dule, eugen, fluor-ac, gamb, graph, grat, guai, hipp-m, iod, iris, lach, leptan, lil-tig, lith-c, lyc, marum, mere-c, mezer, mur-ac, nitr-ac, nuphar, nux-v, oleum, op, povis, phos, ph-ac, plb, podoc, psor, puls, ran-se, rheum, chus, rumex, secale, sep, sil, squil, staph, sulph, sul-ac, tabac, tereb, zinc.*
- **offensive**, strong, pungent, urinous odor : *benz-ac.*
- **putrid** : *ars, asaf, bapt, benz-ac, borax, bry, carb-v, chin, coco, coloc, ipec, merc-c, nitr-ac, nux-m, podoc, sep, sil, stram.*
- **sour** : *athusa, ant-cr, arn, bell, calc, cham, colch, coloc, colost, con, dule, graph, hep-ar, jalap, mag-c, mere, mezer, nut-c, phos, rheum, sep, sil, sulph.*
- **sweetish** : *mosch.*

Soap-suds, stool resemble : *benz-ac.*

Sudden stools, see under Expulsion.

— at night : *nux-v.*

— at midnight : *op.*

— driving one out of bed in morning : *aloe, hyper, sulph.*

Tallow-like masses, stool has : *mag-c.*

Tea-colored stool : *gels.*

Undigested stool : *athusa, aloe, ant-cr, arg-n, aen, ars, asar, bar, bry, calc, calc-ph, cham, chin, coloc, con, creos, crot-t, ferr, gamb, graph, hep-ar, iris, jabor, lach, laur, leptan, lyc, mag-c, meny, mere, nitr-ac, nux-m, oleum,*

Undigested stools—*continued*.

phos., *ph-ac.*, *plat*, *podo.*, *raph.*, *rhod.*, *sang.*, *secale.*, *squil.*,
stann., *staph.*, *sulph.*, *sul-ac.*

— food of previous day : *oleum*.

— at night or after meals : *athusa.*, *am-m.*, *borax.*, *bry.*, *chin.*,
coloc., *ferr.*, *verat.*

Watery stools : *acon.*, *agar.*, *ailan.*, *aloe.*, *ant-c.*, *ant-t.*, *apis.*,
arn., *ars.*, *arum-tr.*, *asap.*, *asclepias.*, *bapt.*, *bar.*, *bell.*, *benz-ac.*,
herb., *bism.*, *bry.*, *cact-gr.*, *calc.*, *calc-ph.*, *carb-r.*, *cham.*, *chin.*,
cistus., *cocc.*, *colch.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, *copaib.*, *cupr.*, *cyc.*, *dig.*,
diosc., *dule.*, *eupat-per.*, *ferr.*, *fluor-ac.*, *gamb.*, *grat.*, *hell.*,
hipp-m., *hyos.*, *iod.*, *ipcc.*, *iris.*, *jalap.*, *jatro.*, *kali-b.*, *lach.*,
leptan., *mag-sul.*, *merc.*, *mezer.*, *mur-ac.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-m.*, *nit.*,
nux-m., *nuc-c.*, *olean.*, *op.*, *oxal-ac.*, *phos.*, *ph-ac.*, *plb.*, *podo.*,
puls., *ran-sc.*, *rhus.*, *samb.*, *sang.*, *sars.*, *secale.*, *stront.*, *sulph.*,
sul-ac., *tereb.*, *verat.*

Watery, great quantity, painless, l. a. n. : *cauloph.*

— **black stools** : *apis.*, *asclepias.*, *camph.*, *chin.*, *cupr.*, *kali-b.*,
natr-m., *psorin.*, *stann.*, *verat.*

— **bloody** : *aloe.*, *lach.*, *petro.*, *sabad.*

— as like the washings (or drippings) of meat : *canth.*
phos., *RHUS.*

— **brown stools** : *ars.*, *camph.*, *canth.*, *carb-n.*, *chel.*, *chin.*,
creos., *gamb.*, *kali-b.*, *petro.*, *plant.*, *rumex.*, *sulph.*, *verat.*

— with **brown** coat on tongue, and vomiting at night :
bell., *phos.*, *sulph.*

— with **burning** at anus and red face : *ferr.*

— **clay-colored stools** : *calc.*, *kali-b.*

— with **colic** : *ars.*, *chem.*, *dule.*, *lach.*, *nuc-c.*, *puls.*, *rhus.*,
sulph.

— **colorless**, or clean, watery stool : *apis.*, *secale.*

— **dark** : *opunt.*, *plb.*

— **dirty**, stool like dirty water, with whitish, granulated
 sediment of undigested food : *bry.*, *am-m.*

— with **flakes** : *cupr.*, *verat.*

— **frothy** : *elater.*, *grat.*, *kali-b.*, *mag-c.*

— **green** : *bry.*, *cham.*, *colost.*, *creos.*, *dule.*, *gamb.*, *grat.*

Watery green stools *continued*.

hepat. ipec. iris. laur. leptan. *mag-c.* phos. *pod.* *puls.*
sulph. sul-ac. tereb. verat.

— — with green scum : *MAG-C. merc.*

—, **gushing** diarrhoea in morning; awakes with urgent desire, followed by violent tenesmus, which prevents her rising; later burning in abdomen, nausea and violent straining to vomit : *kali-b*

— in morning : ant-cr. caus. diosc. fluor-ac. glon. iod. kali. kali b. *mag-c.* nat-m. nat-sul. nux-v. petr. phos. *rumex.* squil. tabac. sulph.

— at night : agar. ant-t. castor. chel. mere-c. nat-m. senec. sulph. tereb.

— **white** : *ben-ac.* cast. chel. creos. dulc. mere. phos. ph-ac.

— **yellow** : *apis.* ars. borax. calc. canth. cham. chin. colost. cro-t. eye. dule. euphor. gamb. grat. *hyos.* ipec. jabor. kali-b. *nat-sul.* nuphar. phos. *ph-ac.* plb. rhus. *thu.*

Whey-like stool : iod.

Whitish stool : *acon.* *æsc-h.* ant-cr. *apis.* ars. asar. aur. bell. *ben-ac.* bufo. calc. calc-ph. canth. castor. caus. cham. chel. chin. cimex. *cina.* coce. *colch.* *copalb.* creos. dig. dule. elater. graph. *hell.* *hepat.* ign. iod. ipec. lach. lyc. lobel. mere. nat-sul. nux-v. pallad. petr. *phos.* *ph-ac.* *pod.* *puls.* rheum. rhus. spig. spong. sulph.

— like chyle or milk : *æsc-h.* arn. bell. bufo. dig. dule. hell. mere. nux-v. *pod.* rheum. stront.

— first part hard and black; last, natural but white as milk : *æsc-h.*

— grains or particles : cubeb. phos.

— masses like tallow : *mag-c.*

— at night : chel. sulph.

— shining particles like rice : cubeb.

— slimy, stinking, with watery, odorless urine : dros.

— streaked : rhus.

Yellow colored stool : *althusa.* agar. aloe. ambr. am-m. ant-t. *apis.* arg-n. ars. arum-t. asaf. asar. *asclepias.* bapt.

Yellow colored stool (*continued*).

bell. boletus. borax. boy. brom. calc. canth. cham. chel.
chin. cistus. coce. coleh. *coloc.* colost. *crot-t.* cubeb. cyc.
 dig. diosc. dulc. elaps. euphor. fluor-ac. gamb. gels. grat.
lapar. *lypos.* *ign.* ipec. iris v. jabor. kali. kali-b. lach.
 laur. leptan. lith-c. lyc. mag-c. mag-m. mang. merc.
 mere-c. mere-sul. nat-c. nat-sul. nicco. nuphar. nux-m.
 olean. phos. ph-ac. pieris-ac. plb. *podo.* puls. raph.
 rheum. rhus. sabad. samb. secale. staph. stromt. sulph.
 sul-ac. tabac. tereb. thu.

— granular : mang.

— gray : cistus.

— green : coloc. crot-tig. kali-b. tereb.

-- morning : aloe. helon. lith-c. physc (3 A. M.), *podo.*
 (4 A. M.)

— night : nuphar.

Yellowish white stools : acon. aur. *coce.* dig. ign. lyc.
phos. *puls.* rhus. *sul-ac.*

-- frequent, soft, light-yellow, slimy, with faintness and
 weariness : borax.

— green : apis. crot-tig. grat.

— stools with white coating on the tongue : ambr. calc.
 ign. ipec. *mere.* olean. petr. phos. puls. *sulph.*

— streaked stools : rhus.

SYMPTOMS OCCURRING BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE STOOL.

Abdomen, bearing down in, during stool : arg-n.

— **bruised** pain in, during stool : arn.

— — — — **intestines**, during stool : *apis*

— **burning** in, after stool : boletus, kali-b, sabad.

— — pricking in intestines, before stool : aloë.

— **bursting** sensation in abdomen, before stool : ars.

— **colic**, before stool : agar, aloë, alum, am-c, *am-sat*, ant-t, arg-n, asaf, aselepias, bapt *hell*, borax, bry, cact-gr, canth, caps, *cham*, chin, colch, coloc, prosc, dule, gamb gels, graph *hell*, hipp-m, ipec, kali, leptan, lyc, mag-c, mere, mezer, mur-ac, nat-c, nat sul, nice, nitr-ac, nitrum, nuphar, oxal-ac, petro, phos, plant, podò, puls, rheum, rumex, sep, tereb, thu, *verat*, zinc, zing.

— **colic** during stool : agar, alum, ant-t, arg n, asaf, aselepias, bapt, canth, caps, *cham*, coloc, colost, copaib, corn-er, erot t, dule, hipp-m, ipec, kali, lyc, mag-c, mezer, mur-ac, nitr-ac, opunt, oxal-ac, petr, podò, rheum, rhus, sil, stann, tabac.

— **colic** after stool : am-m, coloc, leptan, mere, mere-c, nitr, podò, rheum, staph.

— **constrictive** feeling in, before stool : ars.

— — pain in abdomen, during stool : sulph.

— **cramping** pains, during stool : iris.

— **cutting** pain, before stool : acon, ase-h, athusa, agar, ant er, ant-t, ars, asar, bar, brom, bry, calc ph, caps, carb-v, castor, chel, coloc, con, erot-t, dig, gels, grat, *iris*, jalap, laur, *mag c*, mere, mere-c, nat-c, nicco, nitr-ac, nux-m, nux-v, petr, puls, rhus, sang, sars, secadè, sep, staph, *sulph*, thu, *verat*.

— **cutting** pains, during stool : acon, agar, *aloe*, asar,

Abdomen, cutting pains in. *continued.*

- caps. chel. *coloc.* gamb. iod. iris. jalap. mere. mere-c. nitr. rhus. secale.
- **cutting pain**, after stool : ars. *coloc.* gels. leptan. mere. mere-c. nitr. podo. rheum. staph.
- **distress** in hypogastric region before stool : boletus.
- **drawing pains**, before stool : nitr-ac.
- — in of abdomen, during stool : agar. *plb* podo.
- **distended feeling**, before stool : fluor-ac.
- **empty feeling**, after stool : sul-ac. *cerat.*
- **fermentation** in abdomen, before stool : *aca.* *lyc.*
- — — after stool : agar.
- **fire**, feeling as of a stream of fire through abdomen, during stool : asclepias.
- **gripping** in abdomen, before stool : bell. psorin.
- **gurgling**, loud, as of water, before stool : podo. *aloe.* before or during.)
- **heat** in abdomen, before stool : bell.
- **pains**, gnawing, during stool : kali-b.
- — gripping, during stool : apis. plant. *tromb.*
- — in left side, before and during stool : *tromb.*
- — diarrhoea with pain causing unceasing screaming and tossing about : ipec.
- **pains** of pinching kind, before stool : *athusa.* agar. bell. cale-ph. canth. castor. cina. cinnab. cyc. *fluor-ac.* *gamb.* kali. *may-c.* mere. nat-sul. nicco. petr. sabaad. *verat.* zing.
- — pinching pains, during stool : agar. canth. mere. *verat.*
- — — — after stool : chenop. kali. mere.
- **pains**, tearing, before stool : dig. rhus.
- — — during stool : *aloe.* copalb.
- — twisting pains, before stool : caus. oxal-ac. stram.
- — — — during stool : bov. elaps.
- **pressing** sensation in abdomen, after stool : grat.
- **protrude**, during stool, sensation as if bowels would protrude : kali-b.

- Abdomen rumbling**, before stools : ase-h, agar, ant-t, apis, aselepiā, bism, brom, cast-gr, castor, chel, grat, ign, iris, kali, lach, leptan, mur-ac, nat-c, nat-m, *nat-sul*, olean, phos, *puls*, sabad, secale, sulph, thu, verat.
- during stool : chel, corn-eir, claps, iris, kali-b.
- after stool : boletus, chel.
- sinking** sensation in, after stool : *cerat*, (phellan.)
- soreness** in, during and after : sulph.
- **sore** pain in intestines, before stool : tromb.
- weakness** in, after stool : chin, diosc, leptan, *phos*, podo, sul-ac.

Air, aversion to cold, open air : mezer.

Anguish, before and during stool : mere.

Anus. (Compare with RECTUM.)

— **biting** in, after stool : *cauth*.

— — — during stool : dule, lye.

— **burning** pain in, before stool : aloë, berb, fluor-ac, iris, olean, ratan.

— **burning** heat in, during stool : *aloe*, ang, ars, bar, bell, berb, box, *cauth*, caps, carbox, *castor*, chenop, elem, coc, croctig, colch, corn-eir, euphor, ferr, gamb, lapp-m, nris, lach, lact, lye, mag-m, mere-sul, mur-ac, nat-c, nat-m, nat-sul, nice, op, picric-ac, *puls*, staph, stront, sulph, zinc.

burning in, after stool : *aloe*, ant-t, ars, bar, berb, box, *cauth*, caps, carbox, *castor*, caus, cic, colac, corn-eir, *croch*, hell, nris, *lob*, kali-b, lach, laur, lil-tig, mag-c, *meze*, nat-c, nat-m, nat-sul, nice, nitr-ac, nitr, nuphar, nux-v, olean, petr, phell, phos, peric-ac, ratan, senna, sil, stront, sulph, tereb, tromb, zinc.

— — — stinging pain in anus, before, during and after stool : berb.

— **contracted** during stool : staph, thu.

— **constricted** before stool : plb.

— — — during effort at stool, seems to be : ign, lach.

- Anus constricted**, after stool : claps. *igu*. worse standing, *lach*, mezer. nux-m. plat. stront. sulph.
- **constraining** pain at, during stool : mang. staph.
- **contracted** during stool : staph. thu.
- contraction of sphincter after bloody stool : claps.
- **creeping** in, before stool : mezer.
- **cutting** at, during stool : caus. laur. nat-c. staph.
- — — after stool : nat c.
- — — cutting sticking pains at anus, after stool : *aloe*.
- **itching** at, before stool : euphor. marum.
- — — during stool : kali. marum. merc. mur-ac. sil. sulph.
- — — after stool : aloe. berb. carb-s. euphor. kali. marum. *merc.* nitr. staph. sulph. terch.
- **pain** at, during stool : canth. chin. mur-ac. *ocul-ac.* *plb.*
- — **jerking** pain upward through the rectum, during stool : sep.
- **pain** at the, after stool : colch. coloc.
- **pressing** at, before stool : bell. sul-ac.
- — —, after stool : sul-ac.
- **pricking** in, before stool : caet-gr.
- — — after stool : iris.
- — — — from anus up rectum, very violently : sulph.
- **prolapsus** of, before stool : *psola*.
- — see under Rectum.
- **pulsation** at, after stool : hipp-m.
- **rawness** and soreness of, during stool : apis.
- **smarting** at, during stool : agar. chin. kali. *mur-ac.* nat-m. picric-ac.
- — — after stool : agar. *canth.* *gamb.* graph. hell. hepar. *igu.* lil-tig. nat-m. nuphar. nux-m. phellau. picric-ac. puls. sil. sulph.
- **soreness** at, before stool : bar.
- — — after stool : alum. ant-cr. apis. cham. *gamb.* graph. merc. MUR-AC. nitr-ac. nux-m. *podo.* sulph.

Anus, sore pustules near the, after stool : am-m.

— **stinging** in, after stool : berb. *canth.*, kali, nitr.

— — — during stool : berb., nat-m., sil., sulph.

— — — before : berb., spong.

— **stitches** in, before stool : gamb.

— **tearing** in, during stool : nat-m.

— **throbbing** in, after stool : berb., hipp-m., lach.

— **unpleasant sensation** in, during stool : æsc-h.

— **weight** in, before stool : cact-gr.

— — — after stool : *aloe*.

Anxiety, before stool : ars., bar., caus., cham., croc-t., kali, merc.

— during stool : cham., merc.

— after stool : nitr-ac.

Back, chill in, during stool : *lincol.*, merc.

— **chilliness** of small of back, after stool : puls.

— **flashes of heat** up, after stool : pod.

— **pains** in, before stool : bapt., cic., *mezer.*, puls.

— — — during stool : rsc-m., am-m., caps., *mezer.*, puls.
(cupr., cyc., ferr., lyc., phos., stront.)

— — — after stool : æsc-h., caps., dros.

— **throbbing** in, after stool : alum.

Bladder, tenesmus of : *canth.*, lil-tig., MERC-e., staph.

Blood, discharge of, before and after stool : am-c.

Cheerfulness after stool : borax., nat-sul.

Chill, shaking, during stool : puls., verat.

Chilliness before stool : ars., bapt., bar., benz-ac., calad., dig., merc., mezer., nat-c., phos., puls.

— mingled with flashes of heat : merc.

— during stool : aloe., alum., ars., bell., bry., calc., cact-gr., colch., coloc., con., copaib., grat., ipec., jatr., lyc., pod., puls., rheum., secale., sil., *spig.*, sulph., tromb., verat.

— after stool : canth., grat., lyc., *mezer.*, petro., plat., stront.

Company, during ineffectual efforts at stool the presence of others is unbearable : *ambra*.

Cramps in legs, with stool : cupr., sulph., verat.

— — calves after stool : oxal-ac.

Crying with stool : bell. *borac. cham. cina. phos. rhus.*

— cries before phos. and is quiet after : rhus.

— obstinate weeping : sulph.

Delirium before stool : stram.

Difficulty of retaining stool : *aloe. cic. sulph.*

Drowsiness during stool : bry.

— after stool : *athusa. bry. colch. nuc-m. nux-v.*

— sudden and violent vomiting immediately after nursing : the milk is thrown up just as it was swallowed, or *in curds so large as to almost choke the child* ; exhaustion and deep sleep *after* the vomiting : *athusa.*

Eructations during stool : *cham. dule. merc. stann.*

Exhaustion during stool : *secale. verat.*

— after stool : *athusa. aloec. ars. bism. chin. colch. coloc. croc-tig. graph. lil-tig. nitr-ac. phos. picric-ac. podoc. secale. sep. sulph. tereb. verat.*

Extremities, pain in, during stool : *am-m.*

Face during stool, he turns pale : *verat. ferr.*

Fainting before stool : *dig.*

— during stool : sulph.

— after stool : *aloe. croc-tig. phos. tereb.*

Faintness before diarrhetic stool : *ars. sulph. sambul.*

— during stool : *plant. verat.*

— after stool : *con. leptan. merc. sars. verat.*

Flatus, passes before stool : *aloe. arg-n. asaf. gels. plant. sabad.*

— — hot flatus before stool : *cocc.*

— passes during stool : *acon. agar. aloec. apis. ARG-N. asaf. bism. corn-cir. gamb. hipp-m. laur. nat-sul. podoc. samb. sang. sars. staph. zinc.*

— passes fetid flatus during stool : *ase-h. bry. calc-ph carb-v. castor. diosc. iris. ph-ac.*

— passes noisy flatus during stool : *arg-n. thu.*

Genitals, pressing toward before stool : bell.

Groans, on going to stool groans and grunts : *puls.*

— — moaning and groaning before stool : *sep.*

— — before : *puls.*

Groins, pain in, before stool : nat-sul.

— pressing in, before stool : castor *tromb.*

Hæmorrhoids protrusion of during stool : brom. fluor-ac. merc. phos.

— after stool : aloë, am-c, *brom.*, calc-ph. diosc. graph. sep.

— blue, after stool : lach. *mur-ac.*

Headache before stool : oxal-ac.

— during stool : bell. calc-ph. con. glonoin. hell. iod. oxal-ac. sulph.

— after stool : aloë, ambr. sabad. sep.

— — amel. by free stool or diarrhœic discharge : agar. aloë. *apis.*

— **heat** in, griping pains in anus so severe as to cause headache and heat in head, during stool : oxal-ac.

— **sweat**, cold, on forehead, during stool : *verat.*

— — warm : *merc.*

Heat before stool : calc. croc-t. cupr. mag-c. merc. phos. sumbul. *verat.*

— during stool : aloë, ars. cham. dule. mere. puls. rhus. sulph.

— after stool : ars. *byg.* caus. nux-v. rhus. selen.

Heart, palpitation of during, disappears after stool : sulph.

Hunger, ravenous, during stool : *aloë.*

— with diarrhœa : *verat.*

— after stool : aloë, fluor-ac. leptan. *petrô.*

Ill-humor before stool : aloë, borax. *calc.*

— after stool : nitr-ac.

Insufficient, stool with sensation as if something still remained, and as if the stool had been insufficient : sulph. Also ALOË ang. geis. glonoin. *lyc.* naja. nat-c. nat-m. nat-ph. nitr-ac. *nuc-m.* *nuc-v.* rhod.)

Intestines, burning and pinching in, before stool : aloë.

— bruised pain in, during stool : *apis.*

— pricking in, before stool : aloë.

Knees, weakness in, after stool : *tromb.*

Lassitude before stool : rhus.

— must lie down after stool : *arn.*

Laughing causes involuntary stool : sulph.

Limbs, pain in the small of the back and limbs before stool : bapt.

— pain in, with diarrhoea : am-m, rhus.

Liver, burning pain and distress in liver after stool : boletus.

Nausea before stool : acon. ant-t. bry. calc. chel. dule. grat. hell. hydras, *ipoc. merc.*, rhus, rumex, *sep.*

— during stool : agar. ant-t. arg-n. ars. bell. cham. chel. coloc. collins. crot-t. ferr. glonoin. grat. guai. hell. *ipoc.* jatro. mere. nitr-ac. opunt. puls. sanguin. sil. sulph. *verat.*

— after stool : acon. apoc-c. bufo. *caus.* crot-tig. kali-b. kalm. mag-c. nitr-ac. oxal-ac. petro. zing.

— and retching after stool : kali-b.

Navel, pain about the, before stool : aloe, *leptan.*

— pressing in epigastrium and umbilicus, with protrusion of rectum and urging to stool : crot-tig.

— pains about, during stool : fluor-ac, kali-b.

— pains about the, after stool : aloe, am-m, caps. fluor-ac. grat. nux-v. oxal-ac.

Palpitation of heart after stool : ars. con.

— during stool, disappearing afterward : sulph.

Paleness during stool : calc. *ipoc. verat.*

Peevishness before stool : borax.

— see Ill-humor.

Pelvis, fullness and weight in, before stool : aloe.

Perspiration before stool : acon. ant-t. bell. bry. calc. caps. *caus.* dule. kali. *MERC.* op. phos. rhus. tromb. *verat.*

— during stool : acon. bell. calc. cham. crot-t. dule. *ipoc.* *MERC.* nat-c. nat-m. rhus. *sep.* stram. sulph. tromb. *VERAT.*

— — — cold : merc. sulph. *verat.*

— — — — on limbs : *gamb.*

— — — warm : sulph.

— after stool : ACON. ars. calc. camph. *CATS.* kali. laeh. *mere.* phos. rhus. *selen. sep.* sulph. *verat.*

Perspiration after stool, on forehead : crot-tig.

— — — cold : aloë.

— — — — on face : sulph.

— — — — on feet : sulph.

— — — — — forehead : merc VERAT.

— — — warm, which becomes cold and sticky : merc.

Rectum, aching in, evening, after stool : verat-v.

— — — after diarrhoea, extending forward : bov.

— — — after stool : ign. nux-v.

— acidity in, during diarrhoeic stool : sars.

— **anus**, compare with,

— ball, sensation in, as from a ball, before stool : merc.

— biting, during stool : sulph. sumbul.

— boring sensation in, after stool : thu.

— burning in, before stool : thus.

— — —, during stool : aloë alum. *am-m. ars. beg.* borax.
caps. carb-v. caus. colic. *con.* corn-cir. eye diosc. graph.
grat. lyc. nat-m. plat. puls. sep. sil. stann. sul-ac.

— — —, after stool : æsc-h. alumen. *am-m. ars.* bry.
cocc-e. corn-cir. grat. indig. jatro. kadi lil-tig. mag-e.
nat-e phos. rheum. sabad. secale tellur. *tereb.*

— chilliness in, before stool : lyc.

— constricted feeling in, during stool : ars.

— constriction in sensation of, causing faintness :
merc.

— — — before stool : phos.

— — — during stool : alum. nux-m. nux-v. phos.

— — — after stool : æsc-h. phos.

— contraction of during stool : alum. nat-m. nux-v.

— — — after stool : grat. ign.

— crawling in, during soft stool : phos.

— — —, after stool : marum.

— cutting in, before stool : asar. sep. verat-v.

— — — extending far up, before stool : sulph.

— — — during stool : agar. am-c. ant-t. canth. diosc.
nitr-ac. sep. SULPH.

— — — after stool : calc. (verat-v.)

- Rectum, cutting**, from below upward, during and after stool : hell.
- **darting** pains, sudden, before stool : apis.
 - **digging** in, morning, after stool : lyc.
 - **distended** feeling, amel. after discharge of greenish dark water : iris.
 - **distress** in, as from incomplete stool : nat-c.
 - **dragging** and pressure in, before stool : lil-tig.
 - — in, during stool : mezer. *nitr-ac.*
 - — — after stool : creos. hell nat-m. ruta.
 - — — morning, after stool : lyc.
 - **feels** as though full of fluid, which feels heavy as though it would fall out : *aloe.*
 - **feeling** of insecurity, fears that stool may pass when emitting flatus : *ALOE.* (See Cic. Sulph.)
 - **heat** in, during stool : *aloe.*
 - — — after diarrhœa : gran.
 - — and throbbing in, with feeling as if it were plugged after stool : apis:
 - **heaviness** in, after stool : zinc.
 - **itching** in, before stool : euphor.
 - — — during stool : nat m. phos.
 - — — after stool : eupion. tellur. thu.
 - — burning, after stool : lyc.
 - — stinging, during stool : sil.
 - **movements** in, after stool : stront. (gran. sumbul.)
 - **mucus**, discharge of, after stool : calad. sep. stann.
 - — — — bloody : alum. *sil.*
 - — — — clear, after stool : verat.
 - — — — hot : acon.
 - — — — jelly-like, streaked with blood, before stool : apis.
 - **oozing** from, after stool : carb-v.
 - **pain** in, before stool : guarea. lach.
 - — —, during stool : alumen. ant-cr. sabin. sep. still. thu.
 - — — after stool : asaf. asclepias. calc-ph. nat c.

Rectum, pain, acrid pain, or emission of flatus, during and after stool : agar.

— — **cramp in,** during stool : arg n.

— — extending to heels, 11 A. M., during stool : fago.

— — extending to back, after stool : mere.

— — **pulsating, after stool ;** *sulph.*

— — sudden, darting pain, before stool : apis.

— — violent, cutting, long lasting, after stool : nitr-ac.

— **pressure in** as in diarrhoea : calc nat-m.

— — — during stool : lyc.

— — — after stool : kalm. sulph.

— **prolapsus** of, before stool : ruta.

— — —, during stool : ant-cr, calc, gamb, nitr. plant. sulph.

— — —, after stool : aesc-h ant-cr, apoc-c, ars, asar, cic, erot-tig, iox, iris, kali-b, lach, mere, mezer, *podo* sep. sulph. *tromb.*

— — — during and after stool, morning : euphor-amygdaloides.

— — — becoming constricted : mezer.

— **protrusion** of, during stool : ant-cr, bry, canth, colch, erot-tig, dule, ferr, fluor-ac, *igu*, mezer, mur-ac, plant, *podo*, sep. sulph.

— **rawness in,** during stool : caps.

— **scraping in,** during stool : erot-tig.

— — — after stool : cann-s, nitr-ac.

— **scratching in** during stool : kobalt.

— **sensation** as if plugged, after stool : apis, caeculus,)

— **shooting in,** during stool : bell.

— — — during and after purging : stram.

— **smarting in,** during stool : arum-ital, mur-ac, phos,

— — —, after stool : asclepias, grat, iod, merc-c, nitr-ac, rhod, sep.

— **soreness in,** during stool : ant-cr, caus.

— — — after stool : alum, apoc-c, iox, mezer.

— — — extending to abdomen while at stool : phos.

Rectum, soreness in, extending to small of back after stool : *cimex*.

— — smarting sore pain for long time after stool : *staph*.

— **stitches** in, before stool : *asar*, *phos*.

— — — during stool : *caus*, *cocc-c*, *ipac*, *mag-m*, *nat-c*, *nitr-ac*, *nux-v*.

— — — after stool : *calad*, *cham*, *mag-m*, *nat-m*, *nitr-ac*.

— **swelling** sensation of, after stool : *crot-tig*.

— **tearing** in, extending into abdomen, during stool : *mag-c*.

— — — during stool : *calc*, *sul-ac*.

— **throbbing** in, during stool : *caps*.

— **tickling** in, after stool : *coloc*.

— **tingling** in, after stool : *china*.

— **weak** feeling in, after stool : *leptan*.

Relief of colic, tenesmus, and urging, after stool : *acon*, *esch-h*, *aloe*, *alum*, *ant-t*, *arn*, *ars*, *asaf*, *calc-ph*, *canth*, *cham*, *colch*, *coloc*, *corn-cir*, *GAMB*, *hell*, *nat-sul*, *nuphar*, *nux-v*, *rhys*.

— of head symptoms after full, free discharge : *aloe*, *agar*, *apis*, *corn-cir*.

Respiration, difficult before stool : *pothos*.

— — after stool : *calc*.

— short, after stool : *crot-tig*, *rhys*.

Sacrum, burning along the, after stool : *coloc*.

— — in, during stool : *caps*.

— drawing pains in, before stool : *diose*.

— pain in, during stool : *esch-h*, *pod*.

Screaming, during stool : *colch*, *merc*, *rheum*.

— compare with Crying.

Sexual excitement, during stool : *nat-c*, *nat-sul*.

Shuddering, before stool : *bar*, *castor*, *dig*, *mezer*.

— during stool : *alum*, *bell*, *calad*, *castor*, *con*, *indig*, *kali*, *mag-m*, *nat-c*, *plat*, *rheum*, *spig*, *stann*, *verat*.

— after stool : *canth*, *mezer*, *plat*.

— — — after drinking : *caps*.

Sleeps, as soon as tenesmus ceases : *colch*, *sul-ph*.

Standing, involuntary stool, when: *ars*.

Stomach, burning pain and distress in, after stool: *boletus*.

— — —, during stool: *hipp-m*.

Stomach, drawing in of, during stool: *agar*.

— pressure in, after stool: *crot-tig*.

— burning in, before stool: *sulph*.

Stool, feeling as though more would pass: *nux-m*, (as though more remained: *lyc nux-v*, *sulph*.)

Taste, nauseous, during stool: *crot-t*.

Tenesmus, before stool: *boletus*, *mere*, *merese*.

— during stool: *acon*, *asc-h*, *athusa*, *aloe*, *alum*, *am-m*, *ant-t*, *apis*, *arg-n*, *ars*, *asclepias*, *bapt*, *bell*, *caps*, *colch*, *coloc*, *con*, *copaib*, *corn-cir*, *diosc*, *graph*, *hell*, *hipp-m*, *iris*, *ledish*, *lach*, *laur*, *lil-tig*, *lyssin*, *mag-e*, *mere*, *merese*, *nat-c*, *nat-sul*, *nicco*, *merese*, *op*, *petr*, *plant*, *plb*, *podo*, *rhus*, *sulph*, *tabac*, *tromb*, *zinc*.

— after stool: *am-m*, *ant-t*, *bapt*, *bell*, *boletus*, *box*, *canth*, *caps*, *colch*, *cubeb*, *ign*, *ipac*, *ledish*, *lach*, *lil-tig*, *lyssin*, *mag-e*, *mere*, *merese*, *nicco*, *nitr*, *phos*, *plb*, *rheum*, *rhus*, *sulph*, *tromb*, *zinc*.

— extending to perineum and urethra, after stool: *mézer*.

— of bladder and rectum, during stool: *lil-tig*, *staph*.

Thighs, tearing pain in, during stool: *rhus*.

Thirst, before stool: *ars*.

— during stool: *ars*, *bry*, *cham*, *chin*, *dulc*, *hell*, *mag-e*, *podo*, *sulph*.

— after stool: *caps*, *dulc*, *lyc*, *oxal-ac*, *sulph*, *tromb*.

Urethra, burning in, during stool: *coloc*.

Urging, before stool: *aloe*, *am-m*, *arn*, *asaf*, *borax*, *box*, *caet-gr*, *canth*, *cistus*, *colch*, *coloc*, *corn-cir*, *gamb*, *ign*, *ledish*, *lach*, *leptan*, *mere*, *merese*, *nat-c*, *nicco*, *nitr*, *merese*, *phos*, *plb*, *rheum*, *rhus*, *sabad*, *samb*, *sanguin*, *staph*, *sulph*.

— — — ineffectual: *nux-v*.

— — — irresistible: *cistus*.

Urging before stool sudden : *aloe. anac. ant-cr. bar. carb-an. cic. cistus.*

hipp-m. kali. lil-tig. nat-c. petro. phos. podol. SULPH.

— — — sudden violent urging, driving one out of bed in the morning, without pain : *SULPH. aloe.*

— — —, desire sudden : passes only flatus ; desire returns soon with pain, as from plug between symphysis pubis and os coccygis : *aloe.*

— — — to urinate : *rheum.*

— during stool : *aloe. apis. arg-n. benz-ac. canth. cyc. gamb. hell. kali-b. mag-c. mere. mere-c. mezer. niceo. nux-m. oxal-ac. rhus. tromb.*

— to urinate, during stool : *aloe. alum. cic.*

— continues after stool : *aethusa. bar. cic. crot-tig. dig. lach. lyc. mere. mere-c. nice. mere-petr. rheum. samb.*

— violent tenesmus and continued urging, never get done feeling : **MERC. (merc-c.)**

Urination, involuntary, during stool : *alum. kali-b.*

Vertigo, during stool : *caus. cham. kobalt. zinc.*

— after stool : *apoc-c. caus. gran. lach. petro. phos. zinc.*

— before stool : *lach.*

Vomiting before stool : *ant-t. a's. glonoin. ipec. oxal-ac.*

— during stool : *apis. arg. ars. brý. cycl. dule. hipp-m. ipec. mere. mere-c. mezer. nice. nux-m. oxal-ac. rhus. verat.*

— after stool : *eugen. kali-b. merc-c.*

Waterbrash after stool : *caus.*

Weakness (debility) before stool : *hydras. mezer. rhus. verat.*

— during stool : *asc-h. apis. bell. borax. kali-iod. kobalt. lact. plant. PLAT. picric-ac. verat.*

— after stool : *ant-t. apis. apoc-c. arn. ars. boy. calc. carb-v. clem. colch. cox. copalb. crot-tig. dule. eupion ign. ipec. lach. lil-tig. lyc. mag-c. MERC. mezer. nat-m. nitr-ac. petro. phos. phys. plant. sabad. SECALE. sep. sulph. tromb. thu. VERAT. vinca.*

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION AND AMELIORATION.

- Acids**, aggr. from : aloe, *ant-cr.*, apis, ars, brom, coloc, lach, *ph-ac.*, *sulph.*
- Afternoon**, aggr. in : aloe, bell, borax, calc, *chin.*, dule, laur, leptan, tereb, zinc.
- 4-6 P. M. : carb-v.
- 4-8 P. M. : hell, *lyc.*
- 5-6 P. M. : dig.
- Air**, aggr. from cold air on abdomen : caus.
- — in the cold air : sil.
- — from currents of : *acon.*, CAPS, *nux-v.*
- — in the open : agar, am-m, coff, eye, grat
- amel. in open air : dios, nausea, etc.), *iod.*, *puls.*
- Aloe**, aggr. after taking as in ale or beer : *mur-ac.*, *sulph.*
- Anger**, aggr. after anger or passion : *acon.*, bry, cham, *nux-v.*
- Autumn**, aggr. in : bapt, *colch.*, ipec.
- Bathing**, aggr. from : calc, sars.
- — after cold bath : *ant-cr.*
- Bed**, colic worse at night in bed, amel. from rising and moving about : cubeb.
- Beer** (ale, etc.), aggr. from : chin, gamb, indigo, *kali-b.*, *mur-ac.*, *sulph.*, thea.
- ale, amel ; aloe.
- Bending** double, aggr. colic : *ant-t.*, cocco, *dios.*
- — amel. colic : aloe, bell, bry, cast, chin, cimic, coloc, copaib, iris, lach, petro, podo, rheum, rhus *sulph.*
- Breakfast**, aggr. after : alum, arg-n, borax, *thea.*
- Cabbage**, worse after : petr, bry.)
- Care** about domestic affairs : coffea.
- Catarrh** or coryza, following : *scrophin.*, selen.
- Chagrin**, aggr. from : aloe, bry, cham, *staph.*

Children with open fontanelles: *apis calc. calc-ph. ipec. merc. sep. sil. sulph.*

Chilly, in chilly, nervous persons: *asar.*

Chocolate, aggr. after use of: *borax. lith-e.*

Cider, aggr. after drinking: *calc-ph.*

Coffee, aggr. after: *canth. caus. cistus. cyc. fluor-ac. hyper. ign. nat-m. osmium. opul-ac. phos. thu.*

— on drinking coffee, morning: *nat-m.*

— amel. from: *brom. coloc. corn-cir. phos.*

Cold, aggr. from taking: *acon. aloec. ars. bar. bell. bry. camph. caus. cham. chin. coll. dule. elater. graph. ipec. mere. nat-e. nux-m. nux-v. op. puls. sep. sulph. verat. zing.*

— aggr. from taking cold by standing on damp ground (when overheated) after exertion: *elater.*

— — when becoming: *cocc.*

— — from cold drinks: *ant-er. ars. bell. bry. carb-v. cocc. dule. hepar. hipp-m. leptan. nat-e. nux-m. puls. rhus. staph. sul-ac.*

— drinks amel.: *phos.*

— — from food: *ant-er. coloc. laur. lyc. puls.*

— applications amel.: *cyc. lyc. puls.*

Cool place, amel. in: *puls. (iod.)*

Coolness of the evening, aggr.: *merc. nat-sul.*

Covered, aggr. when: *camph. secal-e.*

Damp houses aggr.: *aloe. nat-sul. tereb.*

— ground, aggr. from standing on: *elater.*

Dampness, aggr.: *puls.*

Day, aggr. during the: *am-m. bapt. canth. cina. cocc. gamb. glonoin. hepar. jabor. mag-e. nat-m. nat-sul. nitr. nux-v. petr. squil.*

— aggr. on alternate: *alum. chin. fluor-ac. nitr. ac.*

— and night aggr.: *kali. merc. sil.*

Debauch, aggr. after: *nux-v.*

Debility, aggr. from: *asar.*

Dentition, occurring during: *aethusa. apis. arg-n. ars. benz-ac. borax. calc. calc-ph. canth. chem. chin. coloc.*

Dentition, occurring during : *continued* .

creos. dule. gels. hell. ign. ipec. mag-c. *merc.* nux-m.
podo. *psorin.* rheum. sep. sil. sulph. sul-ac. zinc.

— diarrhoea during, white coat on tongue : yellowish stools : calc. ipec. *merc.* *sulph.*

Dinner, aggr. after : alum. am-m. nitr-ac. nux-v.

Disease aggr. after an attack of acute : *carb-v.* *chin.*
psorin.

Draught, aggr. after exposure to : acon.

Drinks, cold amel. : phos.

— hot, amel. : chel. cupat-per. sulph.

Drinking, aggr. after : *aloe.* arg-v. ars. asaf. caps. (cina.)
coloc. *crot-tig.* *ferr.* laur. nux-m. nux-v. pod. secale.
staph. sulph. *tromb.* verat. (See also cold drinks, p. 60.)

— aggr. while drinking : *crot-tig.* *ferr.*

— — — impure water : camph. *zing.*

— — — on full stomach : bry.

— — — too much water : grat.

Drugging aggr. from : *nuc-v.*

Eating, aggr. after : *aloe.* alum. am-m. apis arg-n. *ars.*
borax. brom. bry. calc carb-v. chin. cistus. *coloc.* con.
corn-cir. *crot-rig.* hepar. ign. iod. lach. laur. *lyc.* mur-
ac. nat-c. nux-m. phos. ph-ac. pod. raph. rheum. rhod.
secale. staph. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. *tromb.* verat.

— aggr. while : *crot-tig.* *ferr.*

Eating, amel. after : arg-n. brom. chel. diosc. grat. hepar.
iod. jabor. *lith-c.* *lyc.* nat-c. nice. petr. plant. sang.

Emaciated persons, occurring in : calc. iod. phos.

Emotions, aggr. from depressing : coloc. GELS ph-ac.

— apprehension, as when ready to go to church or opera,
brings on diarrhoea : *arg-n.*

Eructation, amel. : *arg-n.* grat. hepar. *lyc.*

Eruptions, aggr. after suppression of : hepar. *lyc.* mezer.
SULPH.

Evening, aggr. in the : *aloe.* borax. bor. calc-ph. canth.
caus. colch. cyc. gels. ipec. kali. lach. leptan. lil-tig.
merc. mezer. mur-ac. naphar. pierie-ac. tereb.

Evening, cold evening air, aggr. : colch. merc.

Exanthemata, aggr. after suppression of : *bry.* *hepar.* merc. sulph.

— occurring during an attack of : ant t. ars. chin. squil.

Exercise, aggr. after bodily : rhus.

Fat, flabby persons, occurring in : caps.

— light-haired persons : kali-b.

Fever, during gastric : arn.

— — typhoid : alum. arn. *ars.* *bapt.* bell. *bry.* *hyos.* *lach.* lyssin. *mur-ac.* *nitr-ac.* *nuphar.* *nux-m.* *op.* *ph-ac.* *rhus.* *secale.* *stram.* *tereb.* *verat.*

Flatus, passing amel. : aloë. arn. calc-ph. corn-cir. eup-per. grat. *hepar.* *mezer.* *nitr.*

Food, aggr. from use of artificial : *alum.* calc. mag-c. sulph.

— — artificial (paps, etc.) : *alum.*

— — after change of : *nux-v.*

— — — cold food. See under Cold.

— — — farinaceous : *nat-c.* *nat-m.* *nat-sul.*

— — — any food which disagrees : *sars.*

— — — fat : *ant-cr.* *carb-v.* *eye.* *puls.* *thu.*

— — — rancid : *ars.* *carb-v.*

— — — solid : *bapt.*

— amel. from acid : *arg-n.*

— — — cold : *phos.*

Forenoon, aggr. in the : aloë. cact-gr. gamb. lil-tig. plant.

Fright and fear, aggr. after : *cms.* *ign.* *op.* *puls.* *verat.*

Fruit, aggr. after eating : *acon.* *ant-t.* *ars.* *borax.* calc-ph. *chin.* *cistus.* *coloc.* *crot-tig.* *lach.* *lith-c.* *mag-c.* *mur-ac.* *puls.* *rhod.* *tromb.* *verat.*

— and milk, aggr. after : *podo.*

— peaches, aggr. from : *glonoin.*

— stewed, aggr. : *bry.*

Ginger, aggr. after : *nux-v.*

Grief, aggr. : *coloc.* *gels.* *igu.* *ph-ac.*

Headache alternates with diarrhoea : *podo.*

Hearing water run : *lyssin.*

Heat of sun or fire, exposure to, aggr. : carb-v.

— dry, amel. : sulph.

— external, amel. : *ars.*

— moist, amel. : *nux m.*

Hydrocephalus, occurring during attack of : apis. bell.
hell. zinc.

Ice-cream, aggr. from : arg-n. *ars.* carb-v. dule. puls.

— amel. from : phos.

Indignation, aggr. from : coloc.

Infants, occurring in nursing infants : athusa. borax.
coff. creos. *jalap.* rheum. stann.

Injuries, after mechanical : arn.

Jaundice, with : dig. *nux-v.*

Joy, sudden, aggr. : coff. op.

Laughing causes involuntary stool : sulph.

Lead, from poisoning : alum.

Lemonade, aggr. from : phyto.

Light, aggr. by bright : bell. colch.

Loosening the clothing amel. : hepar. lyc. sep.

Loss of fluids, aggr. from : carb-v. chin. ph-ac.

Lying, aggr. : *diase.* *oral-ac.* raph.

— — on back : podo.

— — — left side : arn *phos.*

— — — painful side : bar.

— amel. : merc. sabad.

— — — on abdomen : coloc. rhus.

— — — side : podo.

— — — right side : phos.

Magnesia, aggr. from abuse of : *nux-v.*

Measles, aggr. after : chin. puls. merc. squil.

— — during : squil.

Meat, aggr. from : ferr. leptan. sep.

— — fresh : *cans.*

— — smoked : calc.

Melons, aggr. after eating : zing.

Menses, aggr. before : am-c. *boe.* cinnab. coec. hyper. sil.
verat.

Menses, aggr. during: alum. am-c. am-m. ant-cr. *bor.* bry. caus. cham. chelid. creos. graph. kali. mag-c. nat-c. sil. verat.

-- -- after: ars. graph. lach. nat-m.

-- -- -- diarrhoea with sudden cessation of the menses: glonoin.

Mental exertion, aggr. after: nux-v. picric ac. sabad.

-- -- aggr. from least mental excitement or trouble: hyos.

-- -- see also Emotion, Care.

Mercury, from abuse of: hepar. nitr-ac. sars. staph.

Milk, aggr. from: *athusa*. ars. bry. calc. con. kali. lye. nat-c. *nicc* nitr-ac. nux-m. sep. *sulph*.

-- -- -- boiled: nux-m. *sep*.

-- hot, amel.: chelid. crot-tig

-- and water, aggr. from: raph.

Morning, aggr. in the: *athusa*. alum. am-m. ant-cr. apis. arg n. *bor.* bry. cact-gr. cistus. copaib. corn-cir. diosc. fluor ac. hipp-m. iod. iris. kali. *kali-b.* lil-tig. lith-c. *lyc.* lyssin. mur-ac. *nat-sul.* *nicc*. nitr-ac. nux m. nux-v. olea. oxal-ac. petr. *phos*. ph-ac. *podu.* rumex. squil. *sulph*. tromb. thu. zing.

-- after rising (and eating), aggr.: *athusa*. agar. calc. lye. *nat-sul.* nuphar. nux-v. oxal-ac. *phos*. psorin.

-- -- -- and moving about, aggr.: bry. leptan. *nat-sul.*

-- before rising, aggr.: aloe. borax. chin. cic. hepar. hyper. nuphar. *psorin.* *rumex.* *SULPH.*

-- a copious, extremely fetid, pappy, yellowish green stool: *SULPH.*

-- early, driving one out of bed: aloe. *sulph.*

-- thin stool every morning, with cutting in lower abdomen: *SULPH.*

-- on waking, stool: cent. form. graph. kali-iod. lye.

Motion, aggr.: aloe. *apis.* arn. bell. bry. *colch.* coloc. *crot-tig.* ipec. mere-c. nat-m. oxal-ac. rheum. rumex. tabac. verat.

-- amel.: coloc. cubeb. diosc. plant. *rhys.*

Motion, involuntary stool at least motion, as though anus were open : *apis*. (phos.)

— walking, aggr. : *aloe*. *alum*.

Nervous persons occurring in : *asaf*. *asar*. *ign*.

News, bad or exciting, aggr. : *gels*.

Night, aggr. at : *acon*. *aloe*. *ant-cr*. *arg-n*. *ars*. *arum-t*. *asaf*. *aur*. *bov*. *brom*. *bry*. *canth*. *caps*. *caus*. *cham*. *chel*. *china*. *cinnab*. *sistus*. *colch*. *creos*. *eubeb*. *dule*. *graph*. *grat*. *hepar*. *hipp-m*. *hyos*. *ign*. *ipee*. *iris*. *jalap*. *kali*. *kali-b*. *lach*. *lith-e*. *merc*. *mosch*. *nux-m*. *ph-ac*. *podo*. *psoria*. *puls*. *rhus*. *selen*. *tabac*. *verat*.

— after midnight : *arg-n*. *ars*. *bry*. *cepa*. *cic*. *cistus*. *hipp-m*. *iris*. *kali*. *lyc*. *nux-v*. *sulph*.

— diarrhoea at night, with distention of stomach and abdomen after meals : *borax*. *bry*. *caus*. *cham*. *china*. *dule*. *kali*. *lach*. *merc*. *puls*. *rhus*. *sulph*.

— watching, aggr. from : *nux-v*.

Noon, worse at : *ant-cr*. *crot-tig*.

Nursing, aggr. while : *crot-tig*.

Old persons, occurring in : *ant-cr*. *op*.

Onions, aggr. : *thu*. (*puls* *lyc*.)

Opium, after abuse of : *mur-ac*. *nux-v*.

Overheating, aggr. after : *acon*. *aloe*. *ant-cr*. *clater*.

Oysters, aggr. from : *brom*. *lyc*. *sul-ac*.

Periodically, occurring at same hour : *apis*. *sabad*. *selen*. *thu*.

— an hour later each time : *fluor-ac*.

— at same time of year : *kali-b*.

— every fourth day : *sabad*.

Persons, who take cold easily, occurring in : *nux-m*.

Perspiration, aggr. after suppressed : *acon*.

Pneumonia, occurring with : *ant-t*.

Pork, aggr. from : *ant-cr*. *eye*. *puls*.

Potatoes, aggr. from : *alum*. *sep*.

Pregnancy, during : *ant-cr*. *dule*. *hyos*. *lyc*. *millef*. *nux-m*. *petro*. *phos*. *sep*. *sulph*.

Pregnancy, during, violent colic with bloody diarrhoea during pregnancy : millef.

Pressure, aggr. : ant-t. bell. cic. pod.

— — about the hypochondria : acon. arg-n. caus. coff. lach. laur. lyc. merc. nux-v.

— — at umbilicus : crot-tig.

— amel. : asaf. castor. coloc. diosc. gamb.

Quinine, after the abuse of : ferr. hepar.

Rest, aggr. during : cyc. rhus. rhod. zinc.

— amel. : bry. ipec. oxal-ac.

Rheumatism, with : kali-b.

— after : rheum.

Riding, aggr. when : coco. nux m. petr.

— amel. : benz-ac.

— after riding, aggr. : psorin.

Rising from bed, aggr. : rhod.

— — — amel. : cubeb. diosc. mezer.

— up aggr. : acon. bry. op. tromb.

Rubbing, amel. : diosc. lyc.

School girls, occurring in : calc ph.

Scrofulous persons, in : asaf. bar. calc. calc-ph. caus. cistus. merc. samb. sil. sulph.

Seashore, aggr. at : bry.

Sitting, aggr. : diosc.

— erect : bry.

Sleep, aggr. after : bell. bry. lach. picric-ac. zing.

— — during : sulph.

— amel. after : alum. crot-tig. phos.

Small-pox, during attack of : ant-t. ars. chin.

Smell of broth, eggs, or fat meat, fish, etc. : colch.

— strong smells, aggr. : colch. nux-v.

Smoking, aggr. : brom.

— amel. : coloc.

Soup, aggr. : mag-c.

— warm, amel. : acon.

Sour-kROUT, aggr. from : bry. petr.

Spices, aggr. : phos.

Spirits, aggr. after abuse of : ant-t. ars. lach. NUX-V.

Spring, aggr. in the : lach. sars.

Standing, aggr. : aloë. ign. lil-tig. rheum.

Stewed fruit or vegetables, aggr. from eating : bry.

Stomach, aggr. from derangement of : petr. puls. zing.

— from disordered stomach, in stormy weather : petrol.

Strain, after a : rhus.

Stretching, amel. : mezer.

Sun, aggr. in the bright : agar.

— — — — hot : camph. (ant-cr.)

Supper, aggr. after : iris.

Swallowing saliva, aggr. when : colch.

Sweat, diarrhœa, ceasing after a profuse : stram.

Sweets, aggr. from : ARG-N. calc. crot-tig. merc. tromb.

Tobacco, aggr. from : cham. ign. puls.

Thunder shower, aggr. during : natr-c. rhod.

Uncovering, aggr. when : nux-v. rheum.

Urinating, aggr. when : aloë. alum. hyos.

Vaccination, aggr. from : ant t. sil. thu.

Veal, aggr. from : nutr.

Vegetables, aggr. : ars. bry. leptan. nat-c.

Vexation, aggr. from : coloc.

Vinegar, amel. the colic, yet causes diarrhœa : aloë.

Vomiting, amel. after : asar.

— causes involuntary stools : ars.

Warm food, aggr. : phos.

— applications amel. : alum. castor. nux-m. podo. rhus.

— drinks, aggr. : fluor-ac.

— room aggr. : apis. iod. PULS.

— soup amel. the pains : acon

Warmth aggr. : PULS.

Washed, diarrhœa aggr. on being : podo.

Water, drinking cold, amel. : cupr. PHOS.

-- — too much, aggr. from : grat.

— hearing it run, aggr. : lyssin.

Weaning, aggr. after : arg-n.

Weather, change of, aggr. : *dulc.* psorin.

— cold, aggr. : *dulc.*

— damp, aggr. : agar. aloë. cistus. *dulc.* lach. *nat-sul.* rhod. rhus. sulph.

— — cold, aggr. : *dulc.* merc. nux-m. rhod. rhus. zing.

— dry, aggr. : alum.

— hot, aggr. in : acon. æthusa. aloë. ant cr. bapt. bell. bry. calc carb-v. chin. colch. iris. kali-b. lach. mag-c. merc. nat-m. *podo.* rheum. verat.

— hot and damp, aggr. in : *aloe.* colch.

— — with cold nights, aggr. : acon.

— stormy, aggr. : petr.

— warmer, on becoming, aggr. : *bry.*

Wet, aggr. after getting : acon. rhus.

— feet, aggr. after getting : nux-m.

Wind, aggr. after exposure to cold : acon.

— — — — to cold damp : zing.

Wine, aggr. from : lach. lyc. *zinc.*

— amel. from : chel. diosc.

— amel. from Port wine : thea.

Answer to question
Given with some notes;
Chronicle of Gene. ^{Blondin}
which form - made into plates
It is there a large the first